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VOL. XXVII NO. 136 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Royalty Without 'Majesty'

Ready To Resist Aggression

BUT WILLING TO NEGOTIATE FOR PEACE

Halifax On British Plan: Burgin Prepares For "Emergency"

LONDON, June 8.

"We are now in an emergency position, in which unfortunately, we seem destined to live" declared Mr. Burgin, moving the second reading of the Ministry of Supply Bill in the House of Commons. One of the matters they had to organise was adequate collection of stores, so that in a time of emergency, there could be issued a large part of what was required. The army was faced suddenly with an extension which was beyond the normal capacity of stores of the normal industrial output, and the army was tending more and more to become a series of trained mechanics all with different types of expert knowledge.

Mr. Burgin added: Not only had the amount of mechanical equipment to be vastly increased but skilled men to produce the equipment have to be depleted to maintain the army. An average infantry soldier required 84 articles of clothing and equipment, the manufacturing cost of which was 20 sterling per infantryman.

ARMY EXPANSION.

Quite apart from mechanical transport and spares of ordinary trade pattern, vocabulary of the army store contained approximately 60,000 items. Apart from any problems arising from rapid expansion of the army, large amounts of uniform equipment must be in store, and with the recent decisions to increase the army and embody the militia, the country was confronted with the task of instantaneous supply, involving an expenditure of hundreds of millions of pounds.

At the same time, preparation for active civil defence had gone on and it was a question of army expansion in the framework of national defence expansion, where every unit expanded at the same time, demands on the productive sources of supply were cumulative and unceasing, and perhaps the time factor was the most important of all.

INTERFERENCE IF NECESSARY.

Mr. Burgin made it clear that he did not intend to interfere with firms carrying on export business, until it was absolutely essential for the purpose of securing articles required urgently for public service, and some industrial organisations might well be more profitably employed in national interest in continuing to carry on their export business.

DEBATE IN LORDS

Labour Attack On Chamberlain's Foreign Policy

LONDON, June 8.

Initiating the Foreign Affairs debate in the House of Lords, Lord Snell maintained that the Government were driven at last to accept the main principles of Collective Security. The Labour Party was perplexed when they saw that what they advocated and was supposed to be a war policy, when taken over by the Government, became a sure bulwark of world peace.

Referring to Russia, Lord Snell said that the delays taking place in arriving at a decision were at the least disturbing. The situation in the Far East seemed to be very unsatisfactory. British ships were stopped and searched and officers arrested and detained and soldiers apparently stabbed to death. The whole situation looked anxious. Without making any sort of attack on Lord Halifax, it would seem his reply to the appeal of Mr. Wellington-Koo at Geneva was disturbingly unsympathetic.

Replying, Lord Halifax said he anticipated that all foreign personnel would be withdrawn from Spain without delay. As regards the material, the Government had no intention of misleading Parliament. Quite obviously, what we always had particularly in mind was the question of war material under Italian or German control, because anybody, who gave the subject a moment's thought must appreciate that there was nothing to prevent Germans or Italians selling war materials to General Franco, if they felt so minded. The point was exclusively raised during the negotiations with the Italian Government, and they had made it quite plain that they must have the right to sell to General Franco if they desired. Lord Halifax did not think there was any ground for complaint regarding breach of agreement.—Reuter.

Lord Halifax replying said the position in the Far East was causing the Government considerable concern and anxiety. "As several incidents arose, we did our best to see that the interests of British subjects were accorded due respect and treaty provisions, which had been in more than one direction

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 4)

Two Men Burnt To Death

Cistern Bursts And Leaps Into Air: Ahmedabad Mill Tragedy

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

Two men were burnt to death and ten injured, when the steam from a cistern burst out in the Motilal Hirabhai Mill.

It is stated while the mill was working, a cistern in the bleaching department weighing about three tons leapt into the air and crashed over the roof of an adjoining building. Steam burst out and two men were consequently burnt to death and ten others injured, one of whom is in a serious condition.—A. P.

"VICTORY PARADE"

(Courtesy: "Daily Worker.")

"We Helped Spain Openly"

Duce's Declaration When Raising Toast To Franco

ROME, June 8.

Signor Mussolini gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of Senor Suner the Spanish Minister of Interior and Spanish Naval Military Mission.

Toasting General Franco the Duce said that Fascist Italy always felt that the civil war in Spain constituted a decisive trial for its future and its greatness and also for the destiny of Europe and its civilisation.

"We therefore did not hesitate to give you openly all our assistance from the first day until the final victory. We ourselves and with us our valiant comrades-in-arms the Germans never doubted the full triumph of Spain of General Franco.

"Italy which for 20 centuries had the closest relationship with Spain founded on many common elements desires a Spain spiritually and military strong and Spain may always rely on concrete and factual friendship of Italy."—Reuter.

Complete Withdrawal Of Italian Combatants

MADRID, June 7.

Italian airmen with General Franco's forces are expected at Cadiz to-morrow "en route" to Italy. With their departure, the withdrawal of Italian combatants in Spain will be complete except for a few remaining temporarily to hand over war material.—Reuter.

WHAT ITALIAN NAVY DID FOR FRANCO

ROME, June 8.

The Italian Navy's contribution gave Spain victory and it was of the greatest importance, declares the newspaper "Forzearmate", the official organ of the Forces.

Giving indication of the activities of the Italian Navy in Spain the newspaper says "During the period from December 1936 to the middle of April 1937 which was of the greatest intensity 100,000 men, 4,730 cars, 40,000 tons war material and 750 cannon were transported to Spain in fifty ships, which made 34 trips.—Reuter.

Princes And Federation

White Paper To Be Issued After Replies From States Are Received

LONDON June 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Wardlaw-Milne asked Col. Muirhead when the proposed terms of accession to the Federation communicated to the rulers of Indian States would be published and by what date the rulers have been asked to give replies.

Col. Muirhead said terms were communicated to the rulers of Indian States at the end of January and they were asked to say within six months whether they were prepared to accede to Federation on the terms proposed. After the rulers' replies had been received His Majesty's Government contemplated publication of a White Paper on the subject.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI REACHES WARDHA

WARDHAGANJ, June 8.

Mahatma Gandhi with party arrived this morning by Bombay Mail when he was received by Congressmen and co-workers including Mr. Kishorelal Mashurwala, President of the Gandhi Sewa Sangh.

Mahatma Gandhi looked cheerful and stood the journey well. He walked up to Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj's bungalow from where he drove to Shegaon.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi is staying at Shegaon till June 20 when he will proceed to Bombay for the Working Committee meeting.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, passed through Wardha on his way to Calcutta by the same train.—A.P.

DEPRESSION IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Sardar Patel To Inquire Into Position

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is arriving here on June 12 on a four-day visit, during which he will open the new bridge constructed by the municipality which is to be named after him. It is understood that Sardar Patel will make an enquiry into the present position of the textile industry, which is reported to be suffering from a depression and he will also discuss ways to meet the depression.—A. P.

U. S. Reception To King And Queen

No Courtesying And No Bowing Ceremony

WASHINGTON: June 8.

THE KING AND QUEEN ARRIVED AND WERE MET BY PRESIDENT AND MRS. ROOSEVELT AT 16-00 G. M. T.

Wildly cheering crowds greeted Their Majesties as they stepped from the train and walked down the platform lined by double rank of marines and soldiers to the reception room. The crowd along the two-mile route to the White House is estimated at 6,00,000.—Reuter.

WHEN THE KING AND QUEEN ARRIVED ON AMERICAN SOIL, MR. CORDELL HULL GREETED THEM WITH THE FOLLOWING WORDS:—

"On behalf of the Government and the people, I have the honour and pleasure of extending to you our warmest welcome. All are delighted at your visit. The people of my country in the most genuine spirit of cordiality, hospitality and friendliness have every desire to make your stay a thoroughly enjoyable one".

REPUBLICAN RECEPTION TO KING

WASHINGTON, June 8.

The King, looking bronzed, though a little tired, accompanied by the Queen, Mr. Cordell Hull and Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay, stepped on to the platform and walked slowly through the double row of troops to the reception room where President Roosevelt was waiting to welcome them. There was no bowing or courtesying, just friendly greetings.

The President smiling cordially grasped the King's hand. Sir Ronald Lindsay then introduced Mrs. Roosevelt to the Queen, whereafter the whole United States Cabinet and a number of the highest Army, Navy and Marine officers were presented.

The King wore the uniform of the Admiral of the Fleet and the Queen was dressed in steelgray and Mrs. Roosevelt in azure blue.

The huge crowds clapped and cheered along the length of the route. Great "flying fortresses" of the United States Air Force flew in formation as an aerial escort.—Reuter.

The President and Mrs Roosevelt first met Their Majesties in the Centre Room before a huge teakwood table, whereon a blue bowl was filled with American beauty roses.

Mr. Cordell Hull stepped forward and said "Mr. President, I have the honour to present their Britannic Majesties,"

President Roosevelt with a broad smile stretched out his hand and said "how are you, I am glad to see you."

Their Majesties and Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt then briefly conversed before the presentations.

The King saluted repeatedly in acknowledgment of the cheering 'en route' to the White House, which Their Majesties reached fourteen minutes ahead of the schedule. The Queen smiled and waved beneath her parasol, protecting her from the blazing sun.

At one point, the procession passed between long lines of cavalry officers. A horse suddenly reared only ten feet from the carbearing Mr. Roosevelt and the King. The spectators screamed and scrambled to safety. No one was injured. The King apparently did not notice the incident. The crowd lining the two-mile route, estimated at 600,000, was controlled by some 6,000 men of the Defence Force as well as the police. Thousands among the crowd were in shirt sleeves with their heads protected from the fierce rays of the sun by newspapers.

FIRST INVESTITURE.

It was revealed that the King held what is believed to be the first investiture carried out by a British Sovereign on foreign soil. As the train sped to Washington, His Majesty conferred Knighthood on his acting Private Secretary Alan Frederick Lascelles and insignia of Royal Victorian Order on Press Liaison Officer George Frederick Steward, both of whom figured in the birthday honours list.

KING AND QUEEN ON AMERICAN SOIL

LONDON, June 8.

With the marked absence of formality the reigning British monarch set foot in the United States for the first time in history when at 1-30 G.M.T. the royal train steamed slowly across the International Bridge, pulled into the station on the American side and Their Majesties stepped on the platform where Sir Ronald Lindsay immediately presented Mr. Cordell Hull.

Then in a private room decorated with the British and American flags Mr. Hull presented members of the Welcoming Committee including the Military and Naval Aide de Camps appointed by Mr. Roosevelt to attend on Their Majesties during their visit.

Thereafter Their Majesties returned to the royal train which immediately started journey for Washington where it is due at 15 G.M.T. to-day.

Two gigantic locomotives maintained express speed throughout the night and this morning in order to bring Their Majesties to Washington in good time. A crowd estimated at 600,000 is awaiting them at the station.

The royal visitors will probbly arrive in the midst of a sweltering heat wave.

NEW YORK PAPERS TRIBUTE.

Throughout the industrial east, in midwest and deep south of the United States, newspapers unite in bidding welcome to Their Majesties whose dignity of manner and gracious bearing have captured America's heart.

A typical comment is that of the "The New York Hearld Tribune" which says that in a difficult hour the King and Queen have performed an arduous duty for their Empire and performed it well. From coast to coast under every type of tiring test. King George has shown a straight forward manliness that would disarm the most anti-monarchic critic. Queen Elizabeth by her kindness has made an equally swift conquest among her Canadian hosts.

"The New York Times" declares

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1).

Threats Of Bodily Harm To King

American Youth Arrested

NIAGARA FALLS, June 8.

United States police have arrested Paul Carlesimo, aged 18, of Utica, New York State, for alleged threats of bodily harm against the King and the Queen according to the "Niagara Falls Gazette".

Carlesimo is stated to have been held on a vagrancy charge after being turned back on the Canadian border by the immigration authorities—Reuter.

German Minister For London

LONDON, June 7.

Dr. Wohltat of the German Ministry of Economics is at present paying a visit to London at the invitation of the Evian Refugee Committee, Reuter's Diplomatic correspondent learns from German official circles.

The purpose of the visit is to discuss the possibility of carrying out refugee schemes.—Reuter.

Russian Papers Do Not Know About British Envoy

MOSCOW, June 8.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement that a British envoy is being sent to Moscow is not printed in the Soviet press. No official comment is available.—Reuter.

FIFTEEN MILLION CREDIT TO SPAIN

MADRID, June 8.

State credit of fifteen million sterling has been granted to the Spanish Mercantile Marine, repayable over twenty years for the construction of new ships and modernisation of old ones. The indispensable condition is that ships should be built and repaired in Spanish yards.—Reuter.

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR PRECIOUS STONE

RANGOON, June 7.

The Seinbyu or the golden receptacle containing a very precious stone worth about Rs. 1,00,000 which is the gift of the ruby merchants and residents of Mogok for the Mahazedi pagoda in Anuradhapura in Ceylon, will be brought down to Rangoon by a special train arranged by the Burma railways, on June 11.

Several residents of Mogok and some prominent Buddhists of Mandalay will accompany the Seinbyu to Rangoon.

Elaborate arrangements have been made in Rangoon by the Trustees of the Shree Dagon Pagoda and various Buddhist organisations and institutions for receiving the Seinbyu and taking it in a procession.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

INFORMALITY OF RECEPTION

Their Majesties were welcomed with wild burst of enthusiasm such as is normally reserved for the inauguration of new presidents. Immediately after presentations, Royal and Presidential parties emerged from the reception room and stood beneath the portico of the station where military honours were rendered.

Then, during the firing of twenty gun salute in front of the station the King, the President, the Queen and Mrs. Roosevelt enjoyed the first informal chat talking freely while they smiled. The King was momentarily "sidetracked" by a group of people as President Roosevelt entered the car. Officials fussed around, smoothed down cushions and at least two minutes elapsed before someone realised that the King should have followed the President.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of **ONE ANNA** per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——). "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so

PLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Graduates strong in Mathematics or Gujarati. Apply with testimonials, pay, experience etc., to the Hon. Secretary, Modasa Education Society, Modasa (District Ahmedabad). (338)

Wanted for the Sylvan Star Insurance Trust, Limited. (Absolutely safe under the New Act) Branch Manager for Bombay Presidency. Only influential parties preferably with experience need apply P.O. Box 156, Delhi. (11893)

Wanted trained Graduates strong in English, Science and Mathematics, and Qualified Drawing Teacher. Apply stating terms to Principal, Union High School, Surat. (352)

Savitri Girls' High School, Ajmer wanted—From July 3, lady teachers preferably trained, (1) Graduate in Mathematics. (2) Graduate in Hindi, (3) Graduate in History, (4) Graduate qualified to teach Geography to classes X & IX, (5) Intermediate or High School, (6) V. T. C. Apply stating qualifications, experience and minimum salary acceptable to the Manager: Jyoti Swaroop Gupta, Advocate, Civil Lines, Ajmer. (11880)

Wanted immediately, for a local school, teachers—preferably trained—with a first-class or high second-class university degree in (1) English and Gujarati, (2) Mathematics or Science. No. LL.B., or law student, should apply. Applications reaching after 15th June cannot be considered. Box No. 387. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Share Brokers who can underwrite the capital of a Life Insurance Office having good directorate and fairly good past record. Business of the concern is also growing rapidly. Already subscribed capital is nearly six lacs and little over four lacs is to be subscribed. Underwrite shall have to deposit 5% application money on favourable terms. Apply Box No. 11877, C/o "Bombay Chronicle."

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Qualified Drawing Teacher, having considerable experience in fine, applied arts and crafts is open for engagement. Apply Box 11884, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. FLATS TO LET

To Be Let Modern Flats available at Raj Mahal. Rent moderate. Near Churchgate Rly. Station. Apply to the Manager within. (11835)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

GOVERNMENT OF BARODA

OKHA PORT DEPARTMENT

OKHA (KATHIAWAR), DATED 6TH JUNE, 1939.

NOTIFICATION No. 1 OF 1938-'39

Subject:—Tenders for Yard Handling Contract for the year 1939-40.

SEALED TENDERS for Loading and Unloading Work in Port Yards and on Country craft jetties from the 1st of August, 1939, to the 31st July, 1940, are invited which must reach this office before 4-0 P.M. on Monday the 26th June, 1939, with Rs. 480 (Rs. Four hundred eighty) as earnest money in cash. The approximate bill of the total work will amount to Rs. 24,000-0-0 (Rs. Twenty four thousand). Tender copies can be purchased from this office during office hours on payment of Rs. 6/- each, extra blank copies on payment of Rupee 1/- each. The undersigned reserves the right of accepting or rejecting any tender without assigning any reason.

B. M. DESAI,
Dy. Port & Customs Officer,
OKHA.

S. P. TRIVEDI,
Head-Clerk.

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141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Hargovandas Lakhmichand College of Commerce opens on 20th instant. Applications for admission to F. Y. C. I. Com. and B. Com. Classes will be received by the Principal in the College building near Navrangpura between 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Students wishing to join the college should send in their applications with advance money Rs. 20. Those who wish to take advantage of the hostel accommodation should submit their applications along with caution money Rs. 5. Those who are admitted will forfeit their advance and caution money if they do not present themselves within a week of the opening of the college. Principal. Ahmedabad, 4th June, 1939. (372)

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, (Recognised by Government). Recorded last year the highest percentage of successful candidates in the Province ever since the U. P. Government started conducting the examination for the Overseer's Certificate. I, II, and IV positions were held by the candidates from this school. Matriculates should apply now for the July Session 1939 on the prescribed form which can be had with the Prospectus free from the Principal. (307)

Lady Irwin College for Women, now housed in its own premises on Sikandra Road, New Delhi, provides a practical course of studies in Home Science and trains teachers of Home Science. New Session commences on September 3rd. Applications must reach the Directress on or before August 15th. Minimum qualification for admission—Matriculation or its equivalent. Preference will be given to those who have the Intermediate or higher qualifications. For Prospectus and further information write to:—Mrs. Hannah Sen, B.A., B.L., T.Dip., (London), Directress. (339)

336. BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

For Sale Soda Factory. Oldest going concern equipped with modern big machineries. Owner retires. Write to Empress Electric Works, Khetwady 5th Lane, Bombay 4. (11858)

Public Notices.

THE "DECCAN QUEEN"

TUESDAY, the 13th June, 1939, being a Public Holiday (Zarthost-No-Diso), the Deccan Queen will run from Bombay V.T., on MONDAY, the 12th June and return from Poona on WEDNESDAY, the 14th June, 1939.

TIMINGS:

Bombay	Dep. 5-15 P.M.
Poona	Arr. 8-00 P.M.
Poona	Dep. 7-50 A.M.
Bombay	Arr. 10-35 A.M.

G. I. P.

(356)

Auction Sales

THE SALES of all the following Immovable Properties will be held under instructions from M. S. Rangnekar, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 1065 of 1929 on SUNDAY, the 11th June, 1939, at 4-30 P.M. at the Chakala Cross in Cosbeachi Rai at the junction of the Andheri Marol and Chakala Roads a mile from the Andheri Railway Station on the Road to Marol.

The properties situate at BANDRA (vacant land plot No. 48 in St. Sebastian Scheme), KONDITA, VIHARAGLI and CHAKALA (COSBEACHI RAI)—(being Lot Nos. I to IV in the Particulars and Conditions of Sale)

and

at MULGAO (property known as MOTABAG of Mango and other trees) and at VERSOVA (cocoanut garden and vacant land)—(being Lot Nos. V and VI in the Particulars and Conditions of Sale).

For full printed particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Fergeira & Divan, Attorneys for the Receiver, 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

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Sagar's Funny Story

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ADVENTURE . . ROMANCE . . . SPECTACLE . . . . ACTION!

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THE CAPITOL

POSITIVELY LAST DAY!

SANT TUKARAM

FROM TO-MORROW

INDIA'S PROUD GLORIFICATION

MOTHER INDIA

NEWS FROM U. S. A.

WHEN ROYALTY VIEWS WORLD'S FAIR!

PREPARATIONS IN NEW YORK — U. S. STATEMENT ON PALESTINE — INDIAN LECTURER HONOURED

(News Press Service)

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail)

The crowds are going to be kept at a safe distance when the King and Queen of England pay their scheduled visit to the World's Fair on June 10. During the three hours and forty minutes they will spend viewing the marvels of the "World of Tomorrow," 3,7000 uniformed policemen, detectives, Scotland Yard operatives and Secret Service men will guard them against any untoward incident. In addition, there will be 4,000 New York policemen along the routes the royal couple will travel through the city enroute to the Fair.

Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador whose term expires this summer and who will be replaced by the Marquess of Lothian after the King and Queen depart for home, told a press conference in Washington that the sole purpose of the royal visit to America is to "improve the ties of friendship" between the two countries

Soviet Ambassador Cheered

Constantine A. Oumansky, the new Soviet Union Ambassador to United States, was greeter by frequent outbursts of applause during his speech dedicating the pavilion of the USSR at the Fair. He declared that the Soviet Union was a "good neighbour" of the United States and vigorously reasserted the present foreign policy of his country, namely, that Russia stands ready to negotiate for peace guarantees in Eastern Europe against Nazi aggression on the basis of mutual guarantees from Great Britain and France. Mayor LaGuardia, of New York, declared at the ceremonies that the Russian people are entitled to any kind of government they want and reminded the audience of 2,000 that the Government of the United States was the result of a "bloody revolution" which was equally unpopular with "the dynasties of Europe at the time."

The Czecho-Slovak Pavilion which was originally scheduled to be opened on May 23 has postponed the dedication until May 31. Work must still be done on the interior of the exhibit. In dedicating the Chilean Pavilion, Senator Rodolfo Michels, the Commissioner General hailed the democratic ties existing between the U.S. and the People's Front Government of Chile

Statement On Palestine Situation

With hundreds of protests pouring into Washington asking the President Roosevelt to take a hand in the "betrayal" of the Jews in Palestine by Great Britain, it has been learnt that Secretary of State Cordell Hull will make an official statement on the matter within the next ten days.

In this city sixteen huge posters were pasted on the doors of the three entrances to the Cunard White Star Building, where the British Consulate has its offices, denouncing the British policy in Palestine. Slogans on the posters read: "Hitler crushed Czech nation. Chamberlain crushed jews in Palestine." "British defenders of democracy shoot Jews escaping Nazi Hell in Palestine." "Britain used the Jews to get Palestine, now she deports Jews from Palestine to Nazi concentration camps."

Under the British mandate, according to the convention of 1924, no changes in Palestinian policy are supposed to be made without consultation with the American Government. There has been no such consultation and it is not considered likely that Secretary Hull will consent to the plan to create an Arab-controlled State in Palestine at the expense of the Jews. Anti-British feeling in the United States is high as a result of the White Paper, with men and women of all religions and races joining in protests against the latest appeasement efforts of Prime Minister Chamberlain

Indian Visitors Arrive

Among foreign notables who arrived this week on the Italian liner Saturnia were the Nawab Mohammed Mir Khan and his wife, an American girl whom he married four years ago. Their home is in Hyderabad, India. Parents of the Begum Mohammed Mir Khan reside at 580 Park Avenue in this city.

Naval Base In Philippines

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, U.S.N. (retired) declares in his autobiography, "Sea Duty" just published by G. P. Putnam's Sons here that the United States must establish a naval base in the Philippine Islands and "lay the ghost of a perennial war with Japan." Admiral Stirling attributes the "new arrogance of Japan" to its understanding of American naval weakness in the Eastern Pacific, and poses this question: "Does it not seem that the longer we practise with Japan the tactics of Chamberlain with Hitler at Munich, which now the British Prime Minister acknowledges has led only to more ruthless acts by the dictators, the more slippery will become our foothold in the Pacific?"

Indian Lecture Honoured

Headed by H. T. Muzumdar, General Secretary of the India Chamber of Commerce of America, 75 friends of Dr. Bhagat Singh Thind, author and lecturer, greeted him at a dinner held at the Bombay India Inn May 17 on the occasion of his return to New York after a year of touring the country. Dr. Thind has established New York headquarters in the Center Hotel where he is offering a free "master course in the teachings of the Sikh Saviors." The free lectures will be given twice-daily until June 25.

"Peace is always realised in the hearts of man", Dr Thind remarked at the dinner, and it radiates to the outside showing what man is. He said that Democracy is an inner sense of itself and termed Hitler "a nightmare to democracy." He compared Gandhiji with Abraham Lincoln and pointed to them as two leaders who had disclosed their innermost selves and won the respect and admiration of millions. He advocated the setting of examples by the democracies of the world which desire peace and declared that the cost of building a battleship could better be spent in spreading goodwill and understanding.

"The hatreds of Europe are endangering the world". Dr. Thind said. The Empire system should be abolished and destroyed, then there would be no imperialistic wants by any country." He prophesied a free India with the shackles of British imperialism broken in the very near future.

Our C. P. Letter

'VOLTE FACE' OF MOVERS OF NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

Election Of President To Nagpur P. C. C.

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

Owing to change of capital from Nagpur to Pachmarhi, in summer it is natural that the Capital city becomes dull, but this year the permanent capital was humming with activities.

The Nagpur District Council suddenly came into limelight by its reactionary activities. It passed a vote of no-confidence on the resigned chairman, Seth Poonamchand Ranka. Seth Poonamchand Ranka is the president of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, and a member of the A. I. C. C. This vote of no-confidence was moved by a party which styles itself as "District Council Congress Party." The reason for this move according to the mover of the resolution was that Seth Poonamchand Ranka failed to appoint a provincial man to the post of District Engineer, and he asked the teachers under the District Councils to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti in the villages and sell Gandhi caps.

This vote of no-confidence on a resigned man infuriated the provincial press, and this action was severely criticised.

It is reported that the same members who were very enthusiastic in moving the vote of no-confidence have made a "Volte-face", and now are eager to pass a vote of confidence in Sjt. Ranka because, he has been elected president of the Nagpur P. C. C. It is further reported that the Government has accepted the resignation of Sjt. Ranka and a fresh election will be held by the end of this month. I understand that there is a move to set up Sjt. Ranka again for the chairmanship, and to re-elect him again to the post from where he was removed.

Interesting developments are expected in this connection.

After the District Council episode came the election to the Presidentship of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee.

Owing to the refusal of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to shoulder the responsibility of the Provincial Congress Committee, there were not less than 5 candidates in the field, aspiring for the presidentship of the Provincial Congress Committee. For the first time in the history of Provincial Congress election, a contest was held. The Marathi press roused the communal feelings and made it a Hindi Marathi question.

The special feature of this election was that the secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committee contested the election against its Vice-president. In the contest Seth Poonamchand Ranka came out successful by a comfortable majority.

Then followed the Umrer Kisan Satyagraha, launched by the Umrer Tahsil Congress Committee. It is reported that the T. C. C. did not approach the District and Provincial Congress Committee for their approval. The reasons as stated are that the Umrer satyagraha is uncalled for, and the Provincial C. C. would not have accorded its approval. The Provincial Government had made it abundantly clear that there is absolutely no cause for the kisans to resort to this action because suspension of all 'tacavi' loans have been ordered, and proceedings of ejectments would be immediately stayed if an application is made to that effect to the authorities concerned. The Government also promised to look into the grievances of the Kisans if any.

Inspite of all these assurances the Kisan satyagraha was launched which evoked little enthusiasm amongst the Kisans. So far 11 people have been arrested, not for offering satyagraha at the Tahsil Office but for interfering with the work of public servants. It is further reported that the satyagrahis had adopted a somewhat ridiculous way. The police used to form a cordon round these satyagrahis so that they may not go inside the Tahsil office to create disturbance. They used to be let off in the evening. The satygrahis it is alleged used force against the Police. The police have taken the leaders into custody for alleged use of force and interference of the work of the public servants.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

LUCKNOW, June 5.

Graduates may be found for twenty-five chips but Sunni cooks are not willing to work in Shia Camp Jails even for Rs. 50 per mensem plus boarding and lodging.

Recently, some Shia prisoners arrested in connection with the Tabarra Agitation went on hunger-strike and would not take food cooked by non-Muslims. Government engaged Moslem cooks who happened to be Sunnis. After working for a couple of days, they refused to work between two fires in this hot weather—the oven on the one side and the recitation of Tabarra on the other by Shia prisoners.—A. P.

HUGE TIMBER RESERVES—THROWN OPEN TO SAWMILLERS.

CANBERRA, (By Mail.) A large area of forest country in the Bulolo district of the Australian mandated territory of New Guinea, containing fifty million super feet of hoop and klinkii pine and a quantity of cedar and secondary timbers is to be thrown open by the administration for milling.

This is the first attempt to establish a timber industry in New Guinea capable of supplying the Australian and other markets.—"Austral News."

Grand Variety Entertainment

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

Sunday, 11th June, 1939 From 3 To 7 P. M.

WONDERFUL FEATS OF DHANURVIDYA

(Art of Archery)

STOPPING OF PULSE & HEART

BY

PROF. SATYAPAL

DIVINE KATHAK DANCES

BY

KUMARI JAIKOOMARI DEVI AND MASTER HIRALAL

Pupils Of Jailalji Of Jeypore

INSTRUMENTAL & VOCAL MUSIC

BY MR. P. R. KAPOOR AND HIS COMPANY OF

ALARAKHI BAI, MASTER SADIK AKHTAR, MASTER EKBAL AND OTHERS

Instrumental Music will include Sarode, Pakhavaj, Harmonium, Tabla, Sarangi, Jaltarang, Violin, Clarionet And Banjo.

SITAR SPECIALIST

Prof. S. G. Mohiuddin, Pupil of Hafiz Ali Khan will give a display of Sitar, accompanied by Tabla By Gajanano.

PROF. GOPAL SINH

will give a display of Guitar accompanied by Pakhavaj by Professor Madhavsing Parbatsingh

Admission Tickets Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and Annas 8.

Tickets can be had from the "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

King's Birthday Honours List

The following is a list of further names in the King's Birthday Honours List:—

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA
(FIRST CLASS WITH THE TITLE OF SARDAR BAHADUR)

Indian Personnel attached to British units: Sub-Maj Tiwana Khan, 23 Mountain Regiment.

INDIAN ARMY

Sub-Maj. Dalbir Chand, 1-5 R. G.R., Risldr and Hony Lt. Kirpa Ram, 39 A. T. Coy.. Sub-Maj Mustafa Khan 5-10 Baluch Regiment. Sub-Maj. and Hony Lt. Sardara, 9 R. Jat R.

INDIAN STATE FORCES

Brig. Thakur Rahmatulla Khan, Jammu Brigade, Kashmir State Forces. Maj. Murad Ali Khan Commandant, Malerkotla S. and M.

(SECOND CLASS WITH THE TITLE OF BAHADUR

Indian Personnel attached to British units: Sub-Maj. Bhola Singh, M A T C.

INDIAN ARMY:

Subdr. Ganja Sing Gurung, 1-3 G R. Risldr. Mahfuz Ali Khan, Scinde Horse, Subr. Firoz Din, R. Bombay S and M. Risldr. Zain Mohd. Khan, Supply Branch, R I A S C., Sub-Maj Partap Singh, 11 R Sikh R., Subr. Shiunarain Singh, 3-7 Rajput R., Subdr. Mir Dad, 2-2 Punjab Regiment, Sub-Maj. Maniraj Gurung, 1-6 G R., Subdr. Maghar Singh, 3-11 Sikh R. INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:

Subdr. Zafar Hasan, I D S M.

INDIAN STATES FORCES:

Col. Balwan Singh, Commandant, Kashmir Body Guard Cav. Col. Balwant Singh Sidhu, Commandant, 1st Patiala Infantry (Rajinder Sikhs), Lt.-Col. Bahadur Singh, Commandant, Jodhpur Sardar Risala.

Military Division of the Order of the Bath:

C. B.

Major General R. D. Inskip, Commander, First (Abbottabad) Infantry Brigade. Major-General I. M. Macrae, Deputy Director of Medical Services, Eastern Command, Major-General E. F. Norton, Commander, Madras District.

Military Division of the Order of the British Empire.

THIRD CLASS (C. B. E.).

Col. C. J. S. King, Chief Engineer, Quetta Reconstruction. Col. D. O. W. Lamb, British Advisory Military Mission, Iraq.

FOURTH CLASS (O. B. E.).

Lieut.-Col. F. J. B. Hastings, Royal Engineers (Indian Army). Captain (Local Lieut.-Col.) V. A. Strallen, Commandant and Chief Instructor, Chemical Warfare School, India.

FIFTH CLASS (M. N. B. E.).

Lieut (Senior Assistant Surgeon) E. A. Coton, Indian Medical Department, Major (Commissary) H. M. Fox, Indian Army Ordnance Corps, Sub-Conductor R Greenhead , R. I. A. S. C., Subedar Ghulam Agbar Babar, R. I. A. S. C., Risaldar Major Manindra Nath, R. I. A. S. C., Almajor (Commissary), B J. Robertson, Deputy Assistant Director, Adjutant General's Branch, Army Headquarters. Commissioned Writer J. X. Soares, Royal Indian Navy, Subedar-Major Umar Hayat, 24th Mountain Regiment, Royal Artillery, Captain P. K. C. Inspector of Royal Engineer Machinery, H. E. Williams, Royal Engineers.

LONDON, June 7.

Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Gold Coast 1900 to 1903 of Hongkong 1903 to 1907 and of Natal 1907 to 1909 and Governor of Queensland 1920 to 1926 who died in April left £19,692.—Reuter.

Delhi Summer School Of Politics

NEW DELHI, June 7.

The Delhi Summer School of Politics to be run under the joint auspices of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee and the Delhi Students' Federation, which was to start from June 26 has now been postponed till June 23 due to the All-India Congress Committee meeting in Bombay.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will perform the inaugural ceremony of the school at Civil Lines on June 28 and regular classes will be held from June 29 to July 13.

Acharya Narendra Deo, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Swami Sahajanand, Mr. R. D. Bharadwaj, Mr. Sajjad Zaheer, Dr. Z. A. Ahmed and others have consented to deliver lectures on modern political ideologies.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. K. M. Ashraf and Acharya Kripalani are also expected to participate.—United Press.

Indian Accountancy Board

NEW DELHI, June 7.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has recommended to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, the name of Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, F.I.A.A. (London), R.A. to serve as its representative on the reconstituted Indian Accountancy Board.—United Press.

A. I. Mahajan Conference

GURDASPUR, June 7.

Lala Mulk Raj Mahajan, an advocate, has been elected President of the All-India Mahajan Conference to be held at Kangra from June 30 to July 2.—United Press.

Hindustani Masihi Anjuman

Mr. S. A. Waiz writes:—

The Hindustani Masihi Anjuman, as its name implies, is an Association for Hindustani-speaking Indian Christians living in Bombay. They belong to different Protestant Denominations. Recently Mr. William, its President and Prof. Sircar of Wilson College, its Leading light, came to see me in order to enlist my active support and sympathy for the Anjuman. They have no definite Constitution but are trying to have one. They explained to me its work in the past and expressed a hope for its future. I was grateful to them for giving me an opportunity of serving the Anjuman. In answer to my enquiries they repeatedly and solemnly assured me that proselytising was not one of the objects of the Anjuman. On this assurance I readily joined them and placed before the Anjuman certain proposals for the amelioration of the condition of its members and for its reorganisation one of which regarding the replenishing the coffers of its Exchequer when put before the General Body was accepted with great enthusiasm. During the brief period that I was with them I tried in my own little way to put the Anjuman on proper footing. I regret to have to say, however, that to my profound disappointment and utter disgust, they have the temerity to tell me now that since the Anjuman is a Christian body and since Christianity is a missionary religion, evangelisation and street-preaching has been and still is its main activity! As I honestly believe that proselytising, in any form or at any stage, is wrong, I cannot conscientiously continue to be a member of the Anjuman. As a matter of fact I had made my position clear to them and they seemed to have understood it.

I thank my Hindu, Moslem and other friends who when I approached them evinced great interest in the uplift work of the Anjuman and were at my request, willing to give donations to the Anjuman. Permit me to conclude by adding that under the present circumstances and the existing objects of the Anjuman I have nothing whatever to do with it.

OPENING TO-MORROW
AT
CENTRAL CINEMA: GIRGAUM
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
MATINEES AT 2 P.M. on SAT., SUN. & HOLIDAYS.
PRABHA PICTURES'
MUSICO-MYTHOLOGICAL MASTERPIECE

NAGARKAR, INDUMATI, KURVALIKAR, SHAMABAI, RAJA PANDIT, G. R. SANDOW & OTHERS.
Director: G. P. PAWAR. Story by: N. V. KULKARNI
MARVELLOUS TRICK SCENES, GORGEOUS SETTINGS, DIVINE MUSIC and REALLY HILARIOUS COMEDY PUNCHES.
A 'SUPREME' RELEASE

Special To "Chronicle"

Rai Saheb Chunilal, of Bombay Talkies, who becomes a Rai Bahadur in the King's Birthday Honours list.

BIRTH DAY PARADE AT COLABA

G. O. C. Takes Salute And Inspects Regiments

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Three rousing cheers were given by the troops at the Parade Ground at Colaba this morning for H M. the King during the Birthday Parade which was commanded by Major General de C. Glover General Officer Commanding. The Bombay District Regimental units and the Armed Police of the Bombay City Police took part in the parade.

After the parade the General Officer Commanding took the salute and inspected the regiments. The Union Jack was then broken at the mast-head and the National Anthem was sung.

A salute from the battery of 31 guns was fired at the conclusion of the parade and the General Officer Commanding distributed long service and good conduct medals to some of the officers and men of different regiments. The parade was well attended by a crowd of interested spectators.

UNIVERSITY FOR SIND?

Govt. Intends To Levy Education Cess

KARACHI, June 7.

The Hon. Pir Illahibux, Education Minister, announced on the floor of the Sind Assembly yesterday that after having completed the literacy campaign, the Government proposed to take up the question of a separate university for Sind.

The Minister added that the Government intended to levy an education cess.—United Press.

Government And People Construct Road

The Baroda Information Officer writes:—

As an example of a striking joint effort of rural reconstruction by the Government, the village people and the District Board, the construction of a road between Kamrej, Orma, Nagod and Rundhwada in Kamrej Taluka in the Navsari District has been undertaken at a cost of Rs. 46,800, the Government contributing Rs. 23,800 while the people of the villages supplying the metal and the labour estimated to cost Rs. 23,000. The part of the District Board will be to maintain the Road.

NEW DELHI, June 7.—The Enquiry Committee which was appointed by the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee to investigate the agrarian difficulties in the Pataudi State will begin work from June 10.—United Press.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Dhekoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 55 (Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.

More Playgrounds Needed

Mrs. Munshi's Resolution For Corporation

The ordinary general meeting of the Municipal Corporation will be held on Thursday next when among other things the following resolutions also will be considered:

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will move that the B. E. S. and T. Co. Ltd. be requested to dim the light at 9 p.m. as a signal to the public to adjust their watches.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi wants the Municipal Commissioner to draw up a programme of sanitary campaign in the city and more playgrounds.

Mr. S. K. Patil will move to request the Government to meet representatives of the Municipal Corporation in conference for the purpose of discussing financial assistance towards the expenditure on primary education in the city.

Mr. Ratilal Thakkar wants to reduce the telephone call charges from two annas to one anna while Mr. S. S. Mirajkar will move to take steps to give relief to the textile workers due to the closing down of the night shifts, retrenchments and rationalisation etc. and the danger likely to occur to the city arising therefrom to the health of the city.

NOTICES SERVED ON MUNICIPALITY.

A number of landlords have served notices on the Bombay Municipality protesting against the recovery of the Property Tax. This question will be considered by the Municipal Corporation next Thursday when it meets after May vacation. Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, have addressed on behalf of Mr. Jagmohandas Kaliandas and Mr. Bhagwandas Kaliandas, landlords, while Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors have written on behalf of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in which they state that the tax is illegal and that their client will accordingly file a suit in the High Court of Bombay against the Government of Bombay and the Bombay Municipality for (1) a declaration that Part VI of the Bombay Finance Amendment Act IV of 1939 is 'ultra vires' of the Bombay Provincial Government and of the Bombay Provincial Legislature and is illegal and invalid, (2) a declaration that the Urban Immovable Property Tax levied pursuant to the said Act is illegal and invalid, (3) an injunction restraining the Bombay Provincial Government and the Municipality from levying and collecting the said tax from their client and for further and other reliefs as the Court might be pleased to grant.

MAHOMEDALLY ALLABUX RESIGNS.

Mr. Mahomedally Allabux has written a letter to the Bombay Municipal Corporation resigning his seat from the Tramways and Telephone Committee: In a letter to the Municipal Corporation he states:

"Owing to the undesirable attitude of the Majority Party in their utter disregard to the Independents, inasmuch as I stood for election to the Improvements Committee and was thrown out, and then I sought to be appointed to (1) the Works Committee, (2) the Markets and Gardens Committee, (3) the Tramways and Telephone Committee in order of preference, I am not given the chance I desired but am thrown into the Tramways and Telephone Committee, I beg hereby to tender my resignation from the Tramways and Telephone Committee."

SWAMI BHAWANI DAYAL'S PROGRAMME

BOMBAY, June 8.

Swami Bhawani Dayal, President of the Natal Indian Congress, is leaving for Calcutta on Friday June 10.

He will stay in Calcutta for a week before visiting some important places in Bihar and the United Provinces.

During his short stay in Bombay he met many eminent leaders including Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas and apprised them of the real implications of the interim legislation of the Union Government.

Swami Bhawani Dayal, although physically very weak owing to his recent illness, will continue his tour in India for the next three months. He will leave for South Africa from Bombay by s.s. "Kenya" on, August 30 arriving at Durban on September 20.—A. P.

Arguments Concluded In Adultery Case

Judgment In Charge Against Anglo-Indian Youth Reserved

"Place the record of this case before any tribunal, before any Court anywhere in the world and the inevitable result would be an outright acquittal for the accused," thus replied Mr. Joachim Alva, defending Arthur Crudgington, an Anglo-Indian youth, at the Dadar Court on Wednesday evening, before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, when asked to state if he had anything more to add to his previous arguments.

Mr. Arthur Rupert McGill, Inspector of Stores, in the G. I. P. Railway has charged the accused with adultery with his wife. Sensational allegations have been made on either side.

Mr. Salazar, Advocate for the prosecution, concluding his address pointed to the volume of evidence which he said proved the guilt of the accused. He was no mere innocent and frequent visitor to the wife's place. Having enticed her from Bhusawal he was guilty of the offence in Bombay. His movements had been sufficiently watched and impartial witnesses had clearly shown the way for his conviction.

The Court was not inclined to agree with Mr. Joachim Alva's theory of connivance created by the husband but attached great importance to the unequivocal assertion of the husband in the box that his wife was a woman of unsullied character, who would not easily be a victim to any blandishments. The husband had said that his wife was a very strong-willed woman and would never yield to a lover.

The Magistrate was also inclined towards the theory put forward by Defence Counsel that adultery was a psychological impossibility with the wife when Sergeant Terry stated that he found her child half-dead and the mother looked extremely sad when he entered her place to arrest accused.

In his final reply, Defence Counsel insisted on the acquittal of the accused.

Judgment is reserved for 21st June.

Cool Breeze And Light Showers

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Premonitions of the coming monsoon are available in the gathering clouds and the greatly lowered temperature in Bombay City to-day.

There were some brief showers on Wednesday and again during the night and early morning to-day. The Byculla area had one cent and Colaba 0.03 cents.

The fall in temperature has been more pronounced. The maximum temperature during the 24 hours ending on Wednesday morning was 93.4 degrees; whereas during the next 24 hours it did not go beyond 88.6 degrees being one degree below normal.

There has been a similar decline in the minimum temperature from 78.6 degrees to 77.7 degrees being one degree below normal.

The sky has been cloudy throughout this morning except for a few short intervals when the sun peeped through—giving rise to hope of an early break of the monsoon.

Sleep Soundly every night

THE best way to ensure deep refreshing sleep every night is to drink a cup of delicious "Ovaltine" just before you go to bed.

"Ovaltine" is universally acknowledged to be the world's best night-cap. Prepared from Nature's finest tonic foods—ripe barley malt and fresh creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins, "Ovaltine" not only makes sound sleep sure but it provides all the nourishment necessary for building up new strength, energy and vitality while you sleep.

But—it must be "Ovaltine" and not an imitation made to look the same. There are very important differences. Remember that "Ovaltine" stands in a class by itself for quality and value. Reject substitutes.

OVALTINE
The World's Best Night-cap
Sold by all Chemists and Stores.
Distributors: James Wright Ltd., 85a, Ripon Street, Calcutta, also at Bombay, Madras and Karachi. OE/3/39

"OVALTINE" BISCUITS. The same high standards that have made "Ovaltine" supreme, have now been applied to the production of "OVALTINE" Biscuits. Delicious, digestive and nourishing, they are the daintiest fot all occasions and the fact that they contain "Ovaltine" gives them special value. Order some to-day. You will enjoy these really delightful biscuits. Sold in 4 oz. and 8 oz. packets, and 1 lb. tins.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

South Kanara Concede Full Points

'Lucky' Goal Brings South Lancs "A" Victory

Mandon And Salian Give Impressive Display For Losers

Even before the formal advent of the monsoons—military teams seem to be having things very much their own way in the Senior Harwood League Championship. Close upon "D" Company South Lancs' convincing win over the much-fancied Caltex—the 'A' Company of the same regiment—kept up the 'goos' work by earning two valuable points at the expense of another much-fancied civilian combination—South Kanara S.C.—whom they beat by a solitary goal on the Cooperage ground last evening.

DESERVING WINNERS

Playing healthier and more 'paying' all-round soccer, the soldiers fully deserved their victory, South Kanara never at any stage of the game reproducing even a glimpse of their recent improved form.

MILITARY ON THE OFFENSIVE

Play opened with the military on the offensive, their quintette soon being concerned in a 'threatening' concerted movement in the second minutes of the game, which, however, fizzled out with Mandon successfully tackling Grace. The soldiers continued to attack strongly and another dangerous 'run-down,' three minutes later, by their front-line, resulted in Narayan 'intercepting' at the expense of a corner. Yates taking the flag-kick sent in a threateningly accurate drop shot, but L. Shetty, deputising for Karkera, showed perfect anticipation in gathering in effortless style.

SHETTY'S FINE SAVE

South Kanara now returned to the attack, the elusive Kookra putting in one of his characteristic hectic breakaways, but Melvin clearing in rather 'risky' fashion, with a hefty one, sent the ball soaring high into the safety area. Yates connecting, the Soldiers again resumed the offensive, this time in a more determined style, Colbert, Cpl. Grey and Preece, all spelling danger. After Grace had spoilt a fine inner two movement by sending over with only Shetty to beat, in the 9th minute of play Cpl. Grey tested the Kanarese custodian with a hard close-range ground shot, which the latter, however, smothered in convincing fashion. Then five minutes later, in the 20th minute of the game, the Soldiers had another piece of bad luck when a well-taken flag-kick by Yates just grazed the cross-bar.

MANDON AND SALIAN IMPRESS

Nothing undaunted, however, the "A" Company continued to force the pace, and, apart from a couple of half-hearted out-flank sprints by Kookra and Bangera, the civilian team were for the major part of the last quarter before recess, kept constantly on the defence. Mandon and Salian were, however, veritable rocks of Gibraltar and always confidently depending upon L. Shetty to do the needful, in case they were outstripped, the Kanarese star-players gave a commendable display of perfect anticipation and sound tackling. As a result in spite of their continuous vigorous scoring efforts the Soldiers had to content themselves with a blank recess card.

'UNFORTUNATE' GOAL

On resumption things began to shape more definitely with the "A" Company putting more 'fire' and method behind their onslaughts. After two successive corners, awarded in the second and third minute after resumption, had gone unconverted, the Soldiers secured the all-important goal in a rather 'unfortunate' manner. Following a concerted quintette movement, Grace receiving from Cpl. Grey, sent in a fast rising hair-volley from 25 yards' range and Suvarna intercepting, sent a wave of discouragement through the Kanarese camp by accidentally heading in into his own goal, his original idea obviously being to head 'clear' (1—0). South Kanara tried their level best to make up for this unfortunate setback by working up their hitherto unimpressive quintette in a more determined manner, but Reynolds, Melvin and Carroll were quite equal to the occasion, and effectively broke up the civilian team's attacks before they had time to materialise.

TWO NARROW "SHAVES."

As far as play went, however, the Soldiers still continued to enjoy most of the territorial advantage, never for a moment, relaxing their grip over the game, and were distinctly unlucky not to increase their lead when in the 26th minute after recess, Grace saw his fine header connecting perfectly with Roberts' accurate centre, just skim the cross-bar. South Kanara had an equal share of 'rotten luck, however, when just a minute before full time Kanchan 'spoilt' an absolute sitter by kicking wide from two yards' range, with only Reynolds to beat, and the final whistle found the civilians conceding full points to the soldiers, who had to go all out to snatch a narrow, but on the day's play, well-deserved one goal victory.

RESULT:

SOUTH LANCS. "A" .. 1 goal.
SOUTH KANARA ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

SOUTH LANCS. "A":—Reynolds, Melvin and Carroll, Smith, Yates and Grey (62), Preece, Grace, Grey, Cpl. Colbert and Roberts.

SOUTH KANARA:—L. Shetty, Mandon and Suvarna, Narayan, Salian and M. Shetty; Bangera, Kanchan, Shriyan, Pushpraj and Kookra.

REFEREE:—Mr. Hudson.

TO-DAY'S MATCH (Cooperage): 6 p.m. B.E.S.T. v. Bombay Gymkhana.

FRESH ATTEMPT TO ATTACK HIMALAYAN PEAK

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The spell of the Himalayas and the desire to conquer the highest peak in the world seem to have an external attraction for the English and Germans.

Two new German expeditions are now on the way. One is private equipped by the German-Swiss E. Grob, and is concentrating on the Nepal peak in the Sikkim district.

The second German expedition sponsored by the German Himalaya Fund, is directing its attack once again on Nanga Parbat.

After many Germans mountaineers have lost their lives in vain attempts to climb the eastern face, this year's expedition is following the tracks of Mummery, the English explorer, who lost his life in an attempt on the western side in 1895.

The "United Press" learns that this year's expedition is really reconnoitring and collecting experience for another big attempt to reach the summit in 1940.—United Press.

POLO IN AMERICA

WESTBUY (Long Island), June 7.

Phipps, Hitchcock, Inglehart and Winston Guest defeated Elbridge Gerry (hadicap 7) Robert Gerry (6) T. Preece (6) and Raymond Guest (8) by 16 goals to 12 in eight chukkers.

The losers were allowed a 9 goal start. Inglehart was outstanding Phipps and Hitchcock obtained 14 goals between them

Chukker scores were: 1. 1. 4. 0. 2. 3. 5. 0 and 9. 1. 1. 0. 0. 0. 0 and 1. —Reuter.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF IN ENGLAND

Qualifying Round For "Yorkshire Evening News" Tourney

LEEDS, June 8.

The British golfers failed to resist the South-American challenge for the leading place in the final qualifying round of the "Yorkshire Evening News" 750 Sterling Tournament, played at Temple-Newsam Course.

Emilio Serra, the Uruguayan Champion, heads the field over rounds 69 and 72.

Two strokes ahead of W. Spence (Middleton Park) and J. H. Busson (Formby).

33 players including 4 South-Americans succeeded in qualifying with scores over 149. Among the notable players were Charles-Whitcombe (ex-Rider Cup) and Captain Jose-Jurado (Argentina). —Reuter.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Keep Fit 8-10 All in one 8-30 Zohra Jan 12-30 p.m. Bai Gangubai of Hubli 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Mutual understanding (Hindustani and English for beginners) 1-25 Naat 1-30 Music 3-30 light & Classical Music 4-0 Ladio Ploglam 4-15 Qawwali and Dadra 6-0 The AIR Chorus 6-10 Dilruba Solo 6-20 Hamid Husain 6-30 Subtleties 6-40 Rafique Ghaznavi 7-0 Trade Review (Gujarati) by O H Gheewala 7-15 Master Ratnakant 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Film Review 8-0 Bai Gangubai of Hubli 8-55 Local news and announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Rambharose Hindustani drama 10-20 Rafique Ghaznavi 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9550 kc/1)

3-0 to 9-0 a. m. & 12-30 to 2-30 & 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. as in Bombay.

61.48 metres (4,830 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Children's Hour 7-0 As in Bombay 1 7-15 rafique Ghaznavi 7-30 to 9-35 as in Bombay 1 9-35 The Odeon Symphony Orchestra 9-50 AIR Symphony Strings 10-10 Benno Moiselwitsch 10-20 AIR Symphony Strings 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a. m. Recitation from Quran. 7-45 Naat-I-Rasul 7-50 Banne Khan Qawwal & Party 1-0 p. m. Devotional songs 6-10 Radhabai 6-25 M Tansen of Alwar 6-40 Hirabai Barodekar 6-50 Kumari Nibha Sen Gupta 7-0 Radhabai 7-15 Caricatures 7-30 For villagers 8-15 Banne Khan Qawwal & Party 8-35 Irshad 8-40 M. Tansen of Alwar. 9-35 Doctors: by Ruth Young 9-50 Your choice 10-0 Gungi Joru (Hindustani)

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. As in Delhi 1

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

1-0 p. m. A Lahore Choice 1-20 Super Swing Music.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi 1 6-10 Banne Khan Qawwal & Party 6-30 Kumari Nibha Sen Gupta 6-45 M. Tansen of Alwar 7-15 to 7-30 As in Delhi 1 7-30 Gandharl Hangal 7-45 Banne Khan Qawwal & Party 8-0 Radhabai 8-20 M Tansen of Alwar 8-30 Instrumental Duet 8-35 Radhabai 8-45 Banne Khan Qawwal & Party 9-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1 9-50 A violin Recital 10-5 Grand Symphony Orchestra of Paris 10-30 Late News.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a. m. & 1-0 to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-30 as in Delhi 1 7-30 to 8-15 as in Delhi 2 8-15 to 10-30 as in Delhi 1

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 p. m. Saraswatibai 6-10 Lal Muhammad 6-20 Tamancha Jan 6-30 Naat Aur Qawwali 6-45 Saraswatibai 6-55 Tamancha Jan 7-10 Haidar Bakhsh 7-20 Lal Muhamad 7-40 Tamancha Jan 8-0 For countryside 8-30 Rag Tilak Kamod 8-40 Saraswatibai 8-50 Tamancha Jan 9-35 Lal Mnhammad 9-50 Tamancha Jan 10- D'ye Ken John Peel? (B B C)

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p. m. Tea-Time Melodies 2-30 Babu Rao Delankar 2-45 In prayerful mood 6-0 for the Villages 6-30 Lakshmi Narayana Bragavatar 7-0 Jainism in the south (Tamil) by Dr. (Miss) C. Minakshi 7-15 Tableau in Music 7-30 Tirupparkadal Srinivasa Iyengar: Violin 8-0 Nama Sankirtana 8-15 Lakshmi Narayana Bhagavathar: Vocal 8-45 Tirupparkadal Srinivasa Iyengar: Violin 9-30 Close down.

Peshawar Programme

Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p. m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8-0 p. m.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. Popular Songs of Olden Time:

12-30 p.m. Variety 1-30 Readings from Quran 1-45 Quick way to English 2-5 Variety 5-0 For Children 6-0 Girls and Boys come out to Play 6-40 When Sun Goes Down 8-30 Selection 9-0 Bombay Daniels 9-15 Ramala Mazumdar 9-35 Khusi Mohammed 9-45 Khagen Chakravarti 10-0 Radharani 10-20 Khusi Mohammed.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 7-30 p. m. As in Calcutta 1 7-30 Ali Hossain and Party 7-50 Anima Chakravarty 8-10 Kalipada Pathak 8-30 AIR Players present Dasa-Chakra.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Qawwali 6-15 D. T. Joshi 6-25 Kaneez Khatook 6-45 Bhajans 7-0 Kaneez Khatoon 7-10 D. T. Joshi 7-15 Indian Recorded Music 7-30 Qawwali 7-45 Kaneez Khatoon 8-0 My Best 8-15 D. T. Joshi 8-30 Uma Devi 8-27 Pankharian 8-47 Mohammad Rafique and Party 9-40 Mohammad Rafique and Party 9-55 D. T. Joshi 10-10 Kaneez Khatoon 10-35 Akash Deep.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. N. Ramanathan Aiyar 5-30 Bhajana Sampradayam 6-0 Music on Drums 6-10 N. Ramanatha Aiyar Vocal 6-35 More Music on Drums 6-45 S. K. Sadashivam Pillai Vocal 7-15 Everyday Economics 7-30 S. K. Sadasivam Pillai Vocal 8-10 Semmangudi Narayanasmami Aiyar: Violin 9-30 Allaudin and the Wonderful Lamp 10-0 Semmangudi Narayanaswami Aiyar: Violin.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Madras 1 6-0 Purana Kalakshepam 6-25 Fruit Preservation (Telugu) 6-35 Light Melodies by Shrimati K. Nirmala 6-45 to 10-0 As in Madras 1 10-0 Carnaval Suite: Schumann.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Recital by Jacques Antelme (Baritone) 7-45 B B C Military Band 8-30 Kings in Chains 9-0 Richmond Royal Horse Show 9-30 News 9-45 Fred Hartley and His Sextet 10-20 Sports News.

Hockey Excluded From Olympics

LONDON, June 8.

The International Olympic Committee decided that the 1940 games will include boxing fencing, football, weightlifting, canoeing, track and field events, modern pentathlon, cycling, equestrian sports, wrestling, rowing, shooting, swimming, gliding and gymnastics.

Hockey, basket ball and handball failed to gain inclusion.

Women's speed skating will be included in Winter Olympics the venue of which is still undecided. The decision regarding the venue of the 1944 games will be taken after invitations from all the cities wishing to stage the games have been heard.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7).

119 ft. 6.1/8 inches
166 ft. 8 inches.
124 ft. 7 inches.

From this it is clear that our athletes, in these events, will be out after practically 3 attempts in the preliminary qualifying round, in other words, will have no chance to compete in the trials proper. What big-experience' will 3 tries give our athletes?

In passing, I may mention, that while under the guidance of Their Highnesses the late and the present Maharajas of Patiala, I worked to inaugurate the Western Asiatic Games, to provide reasonably' 'big experience' to our athletes the attitude of the I.O.A. since 1936 has been extremely discouraging if not hostile.

PERSONAL ATTACKS.

I have been called anti-Olympic; I have been accused of being false to my position on the International Olympic Committee; I have been charged with ignorance of the Olympic Oath; I have been called a sentimentalist, and last but not the least, I have been made out to be false to the spirit of sportsmanship.

But I do not wish to say anything about these. They are not of public interest. My views put forth above and my work for over a decade, in the cause of the Olympic are my vindication.

Photographing Big Game

Recounting some of his experiences with a camera in the wilds (or 'Bundu') of Africa, A. W. Redfern, who has spent many years of his life in Rhodesia, said (National, April 21): 'It was somewhere round about my sixtieth birthday that I was persuaded to take up game photography, and I had never before in my life handled a camera.

I did not realise then that you could go after animals with a camera without a rifle for protection. With a camera and rifle I started out early one morning, and managed to place myself so that a fine old bull buffalo, grazing, walked straight towards me.

In the ordinary course, I would have felt that when it was within fifty yards of me it was time, for safety, to fire, but inspired by thoughts of a wonderful picture, I let it come to within ten yards or so of me, taking four snaps of it. There is unfortunately always an element of risp that you may be following up some beast made dangerous by a wound from some hunter, and I therefore carry with me on certain rare occasions a revolver—but when you are carrying a cine-camera and a still camera, a revolver is rather a nuisance.

It is possible to get very close indeed to animals under cover of a sunshade, camouflaged with leaves and grasses. It also makes a surprisingly useful weapon of defence. A buffalo, which I afterwards found had been wounded, vented his wrath on an open sunshade, which I threw to him as I myself dropped to the ground. On another occasion an annoyed hippo bit and trampled on my sunshade, whilst I lay only a few feet away.

I was lucky, too, to find once, in a great tropical African swamp, a dense mass of hippopotami, collected in their thousands at that period of the year for the purpose of breeding. This great assembly of hippopotami is a woundrous sight. Even before the mass came into view, the sounds which issued from their deep throats—the rumblings, and blowing of water—seemed to make the ground vibrate.

It took some hours, even with a canvas canoe, to mud-wade into contact with the mass, which I estimated at a full three thousand, and which covered probably a space of many acres. The animals lie more or less asleep for the greater part of the day but when one of them wishes to get out of the centre of the mass, there follows an astonishing upheaval.

At night time the beasts leave the swamp by devious channels, and travel great distances to find grazing grounds. Their great powerful jaws and teeth chew only vegetation. Other animals, such as buffalo in vast herds, elephants and great troops of various antelopes, all abound near other swamp lands which I have visited—these, and birds in unbelievable numbers, can all readily be photographed.

In my experience the buffalo and elephant are the easiest animals to stalk, as neither appears to have good sight; but it is essential that the wind should be from the proper direction—for if blowing ever so faintly towards these animals, there is no possibility of approach, unless by unfortunate chance it is the buffalo or elephant which decides to do the approaching! Then the position of the photographer is, of course, unpleasant.'

TRAGIC ELECTION CLASH AT DACCA

DACCA, June 8.

One Muslim was shot dead last night in an open fight between two rival parties near Tangi when returning from the polling booth of the Dacca Central Rural Muslim Constituency By-election caused by the death of Abdul Hafeez.

The District Magistrate, the Superintendent of Police and the Arms Inspector have proceeded to the spot with a force of fifty policemen.

It will be recalled that Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, leader of the Krishak Proja Party in the Bengal Assembly was assaulted a few days ago near the same place. The candidates in the by-election include nominees of the Muslim League and the Jroja Parties, as well as two Independents.

The altercation which led to the tragedy is alleged to have taken place between the supporters of the League and one of the Independent candidates.—United Press.

India And The Olympics

MR. SONDHI REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS

My statement to the Press regarding the undesirability and, indeed, the futility of sending athletics and wrestling teams to the 1940 Olympic Games has raised a flutter in the dovecots of the Indian Olympic Association. The matter has been considered serious enough to be put on the agenda of the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the I.O.A. under the heading of 'anti-Olympic propaganda.' This special wording of the item shows the attitude that those in authority in the Indian Olympic circles have adopted towards my criticism.

Let me therefore at the outset take the wind out of the sails of the Opposition by asking them to quote one sentence from my statement where I have opposed India's participation in the Olympic Games in general.

NOT SPORTING.

I have urged India's abstention only from 'athletics and wrestling,' and that only till such time as we have trained capable and worthy representatives. To twist this opposition to 'particular' items and to one occasion into an opposition to 'all' items and for all times is hardly sporting.

That I am not opposed to, but am very strongly in favour of taking part in the Olympic Games, is borne out by my really strenuous endeavours to have Hockey included in the 1940 Olympic Games. Though the Indian Hockey Federation has been silent, these efforts of mine have received the commendations of other hockey-playing countries.

All I stand for, is, that India should be 'worthily' represented at the Games, for in this way alone can we bring honour to our country and glory to sport.

In passing, I may mention, that no effort has been made to challenge the facts adduced by me; and no attempt has been made to consider my constructive suggestions.

THE FACTS.

The facts, briefly stated, were (1) that a comparison of the achievements of the 6oth best in the 1936, Berlin Olympic Games with those of our best athletes in 1939, definitely proves that we are not yet fit to take an honourable part in athletics and perhaps wrestling. (2) That as a matter of fact Indian athletes have made a progressively worse show at each succeeding Olympic Games.

The suggestions made by me in brief, were, (1) that the Indian Olympic Association should not keep on controlling athletics, wrestling, etc., but should make them over to 'separate national' federations.' Only in this way can real progress be made in each of these sports. This suggestion is based on the constitutions of Olympic Associations of other countries. Incidentally, had there been such separate national sports-controlling bodies my criticism of athletics and wrestling would not have been construed as Anti-Indian Olympic, but would have concerned the appropriate National Federations.

That till such time, it sheds off these 'extra Olympic' functions, the I.O.A. should conserve its resources and utilise them in importing first-class coaches, so that the future of athletics in India is made secure, and so that we make a more respectable show in future Olympic Games.

That Indian teams—in those events in which we are not proficient—should be entered for such International Competitions where the standards are not as high as in the Olympic Games. Only in this way can our athletes and wrestlers and others lose their nervousness, acquire experience of big competitions, really profit from trips abroad; and gradually work up to Olympic standards.

INDIA FAR BACKWARD.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation has fixed the following minimum qualifying standards for 1940 Olympic Games. The relevant Indian 1939 best achievement is given in the opposite column:

EVENT. I.A.A.F. QUALIFYING STANDARD.	BEST INDIAN ACHIEVEMENT IN 1939.
High Jump Over 6 ft. 1½ inches	5 ft. 8 3/4 inches.
Broad Jump 23 ft. 7 inches.	22 ft. 6½ inches.
Pole Vault 12 ft. 9½ inches.	11 ft. 3.3/8 inches.
Hop, step & jump 45 ft. 10 inches	44 ft. 3½ inches
Discus 147 ft. 6 inches.	
Javelin 213 ft.	
Hammer 160 ft.	

(Continued in Col. 5).

A REALLY PLEASANT AND EFFECTIVE ANTISEPTIC MOUTHWASH
Odol

Cyclist's agony with GASTRIC TROUBLE

Every stomach sufferer will understand how terrible was the plight of Mr. J. B., whose letter is quoted below. When the least movement meant torturing pain, he still had to carry on work that kept him pedalling along for miles, struggling hopelessly in what seemed a steadily losing battle against the heaviest odds.

Then, through a friend's advice, all this was changed. His stomach trouble disappeared, and freedom from pain gave him new zest for his work and the health and vigour that make life a joy.

"Now I cycle mile after mile cheerfully"

"I must write in appreciation of your wonderful Stomach Powder, and tell you of the marvellous cure it has effected in my case. My gastric trouble was of 5 years' standing, and when I tell you my job entails cycling 25 miles per day, 6 days a week, you will see the terrible agony I suffered.

"Until being recommended to use Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, sometimes I would have to dismount every half-mile and have a rest. Now I can eat what I like, cycle mile after mile cheerfully and comfortably and wake up in the morning with a smile.

"I would not be without a bottle of your Stomach Powder or Tablets."

Mr. J. B.

Beware of cheap imitations

Only by getting the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder can you be sure of these results. You can tell it by the signature: "Alex. C. Maclean" on every bottle and carton. It is never sold loose. All chemists and stores sell it in Powder or Tablet form.

Stop all your Stomach Pain with Maclean Brand Stomach Powder

There are thousands like Mr. J. B., who have been saved from a life of suffering, or even the operating theatre, and have written in gratitude for the wonderful way the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder puts all kinds of stomach trouble right. It does this by gently cleansing the stomach and intestines, preventing poisonous accumulation; it neutralises acidity which destroys the stomach wall; and it puts a protective coating over inflamed or delicate parts of the stomach, preventing ulceration.

Look for the signature

Alex. C. Maclean

Be sure you buy the carton with the red seal.

MACLEAN Brand Stomach Powder

The *Most Popular* Film Is *of Course*

'ROYAL' Jewel No. 8 in COLOURS

Mother India

NON-STOP Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

20TH WEEK

TO-DAY AT 1-30 p.m. LAST

ZENANA SHOW

There Is No 4 As. Class for this show

ROYAL OPERA

EROS DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. 'Ph. 22519.

HER BEST PICTURE

Deanna DURBIN Nan GREY • Helen PARRISH

3 SMART GIRLS GROW UP

with Robert CUMMINGS Charles WINNINGER William LUNDIGAN

A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

SUNDAY 11TH SPECIAL EXTRA MORNING SHOW AT 10 a.m.

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Bette Davis "Dark Victory"

with GEO. BRENT-HUMPHREY BOGART GERALDINE FITZGERALD-HENRY TRAVERS RONALD REAGAN • CORA WITHERSPOON

Directed by EDMUND GOULDING • Screen Play by Casey Robinson From the Play by George Emerson Brown & Bertram Bloch • Music by Max Steiner A First National Picture • Presented by WARNER BROS.

METRO DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M. TELEPHONE 31045

GRAND FIRST ANNIVERSARY ATTRACTION!

for ROMANCE . . . for THRILLS . . . for SPECTACLE never a show like this "Great Ziegfeld" of the ice!

and "THE INTERNATIONAL ICE FOLLIES" with Sonja Ehrhardt • Roy Shipstad • Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson • Screen Play by Leonard Praskins, Florence Ryerson and Edgar Allan Woolf Directed by Reinhold Schunzel • Produced by Harry Rapf

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 7, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 29, 1358
Parsi: Deh 7, 1308
Hightide: 4-05; 16-27
Lowtide: 9-44; 23-25
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 15m.

Saturday, June 10.

S. S. 'Rajputana' sails with mails at 1 p.m.

Results of B.A. Examination, 3 p.m.

Tuesday, June 13.

Zarthost-no-Diso: Public holiday.

ANDHRA MAHASABHA WOMEN'S "AT HOME"

There will be an "At Home" under the auspices of the women's section of the Andhra Mahasabha when the election of a Secretary will be held.

"G" WARD CONGRESS

The first meeting of the newly elected members of the Council of Management of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday), at 8 p.m. in the Congress Committee's office.

HINDI CLASSES IN PARLE

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Taluka Congress Committee, classes in Hindustani will be conducted from next week on Wednesdays and Fridays between 9 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Those desiring to join should please intimate the secretaries before the 12th inst.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS

An ordinary general meeting will be held on Friday, 16th inst. at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Institution Room, when Mr. N. V. Modak, will give a lecture on "Sewage Disposal" Part III.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries, K. S. U. write:—

Those members who wish to stand as nominees for the membership of the Managing Committee of the above Union for the year 1939-40 are requested to send their nomination papers to the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, Wakefield House, 2nd Floor, Ballard Estate, so as to reach them before 15th instant.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN

The Industrial Schools for Women at Parel, Girgaon, Vile Parle, Dadar, Imamwada, Bandra and Matunga conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, reopen after the Summer Holidays to-day (Friday) at 2 p.m. Instruction is given in Sewing and Cutting, Needlework and English Language. Most of the schools are recognised as special schools by the Director of Public Instruction.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Dark Victory" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Mikado" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RONY—"Bari-Didi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sant Tukaram". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"The Kick". Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Premsagar" Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill" Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Adhikar". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Baji Prabhu Deshpande". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"Dodge City" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—Joan Crawford in "The Ice Follies of 1939" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"3 Smart Girls Grow up" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Secretariat Staff Social

(From A Correspondent.)

A pleasant function took place on Saturday last in the Wagle Hall of the Chikitsak Samooha High School, Kandewadi, Girgaum, when the social gathering of the Bombay Secretariat Ministerial staff was held under the presidentship of Mr. V. D. Kotwal, Assistant Secretary, Home Department. Mr. S. V. Shirgaonkar, welcomed the guests.

Mr. Pandurang Rao, Superintendent, General Department, spoke about the Secretariat Staff Association, its aims and objects. Mr. Kotwal, in his presidential speech, observed:—"A spirit of isolation is noticeable among the different departments of the Secretariat. Though persons have worked under the same roof for decades together, one very rarely knows another intimately. This lack of social contact is highly deplorable.

I hope and trust that the social contacts established to-day and on similar occasions in future will certainly result in strengthening the solidarity of the Secretariat staff"

After light refreshments there was vocal music by Miss Madhumalati Fatarphekar and Bai Vatsalabai Parvatkar.

Self-Sacrifice Always Carries Public Support

Gandhiji's Advice To Kolhapur State Leaders

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A deputation of the Kolhapur State Praja Parishad headed by Mr. Ratnappa Dharmappa Khumbhar waited on Mahatma Gandhi on Tuesday. It consisted of Messrs Kumbhar, Jagdale, Ghugre, Ladage and Kodolikar.

The following are, in effect, some of the questions and answers between Gandhiji and the Deputation:—

Deputation:—Even in spite of the fact that at present the Kolhapur State authorities are not in a mood to negotiate with the Parishad workers in view of your latest statement on the Travancore State, should negotiations be started with the state authorities?

Mahatma Gandhi:—My statement is meant only for the Travancore State. I know more than any one that the State authorities in any State are never willing to have negotiations with their people. This I have realised much more from the talks I had with Mr. Virawalla in Rajkot. Negotiations should always be started in an honourable way and as such for negotiations there should be a suitable and proper atmosphere. If that is not possible in your State it is far better for you not to start negotiation at an immature time. I found that opportunity in Travancore and I have issued that statement concerning Travancore only.

NOTICES SERVED

Deputation: What should those workers do on whom notices have been served by the Durbar directing them to present themselves before the Court on pain of losing their properties through confiscation?

Mahatma Gandhi: There is nothing objectionable for the workers to present themselves before the Court. If by disobeying such orders the properties were confiscated, it would be noble to remain outside the State and to work for their ideals like Garibaldi, Mazzini etc. It is a sin even to hold properties in a State where no law prevails. Here you may think that the people would think a different way about your staying outside the state and get demoralised. But if you really lose your property and if the people are convinced that you work sincerely for them, you need not fear demoralisation of any kind in them. You should always be sure that self-sacrifice carries public support.

During his talk with the deputations Mahatmaji often pointed out that he would not object to taking direct steps of civil resistance if really any State people were ready for it and added that he always recommended it. But he would not be willing to allow any state people to launch satyagraha unless he was satisfied that they were fully prepared for it.

Gandhiji advised the Deputationists to wait on Pandit Jawaharlal also, they are meeting him to-morrow.—United Press.

AYURVEDIC AND UNANI MEDICINE BOARD

Bombay Government Publishes Draft Rules

A Board of Indian systems of medicine will shortly be constituted under the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act, 1935.

The Government of Bombay have published a draft of the rules framed under the Act in the Bombay Government Gazette for June 8. Suggestions or objections will be received by Government until July 15.

The Board will consist of 13 members, six nominated by Government and seven to be elected by the registered Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners. In the first instance, Government will nominate all the members. The choice of Government will be restricted to those who have had at least 10 years' practice in the Indian systems of medicine.

MRS. KUSUM NAIR

Formerly a student of Robertson College, Jubbulpore, Mrs. Kusum Nair stands first in the B.A. examination of the Nagpur University in 1939. She wins two gold medals and one prize. She is an excellent speaker and has won several prizes for elocution, including the Nagpur University Byramji Trophy and Jakatdar Elocution Prize. She is also a keen tennis player.

PROPERTY TAX LEVY CHALLENGED

Sir Byramjee's Notice To Municipality

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Messrs Payne and Co., Solicitors on behalf of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Messrs Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors on behalf of Jagmohandas Kaliandas and others have written to the Corporation that their clients consider the levy of the Urban Property Tax 'ultra vires' of the Bombay Legislature and the Government and, therefore, the demand for payment of the same as illegal and invalid. Messrs Payne and Company are taking steps to get an injunction from the Bombay High Court to restrain Government from levying and Corporation from collecting the same.

FUTURE OF TAMIL PICTURES

Film Director Reveals Plans

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, a reception was arranged on Thursday morning at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga in honour of Mr. K. Subramaniam, Director of the United Artistes Corporation and Presidency Governor for Madras of the Indian Film Congress. Dr. S. S. Krishnan, who presided, spoke highly of Mr. Subramaniam's success as a director of Tamil Talkies and gave away the silver cup presented by Mr. A. N. S. Mani as a memento of the success of "Thyaga Bhoomi". Thanking the audience for the honour done to him and to the art, Mr. Subramaniam spoke about on his future plans regarding shorts' news-reels and pictures of historical interest.

Speaking of Tamil pictures, Mr. Subramaniam said there was a good deal of difference between the audiences of Bombay and Calcutta on the one hand, and the South Indian audiences on the other. The former demanded shorts of a high standard while the latter preferred longer pictures. Producers had to adjust their pictures according to the needs of different audiences, and the areas where they were exhibited.

Replying to questions, he stated that till the advent of the Congress Government, producers were restrained from producing pictures of a political nature. Hereafter such films would be produced.

Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer and Dr. Krishnan then addressed the gathering.

Call To Caste Hindus To Implement Poona Pact

Harijan Workers' Conference Urges Penal Legislation Against Discrimination

POONA, June 8.

A stirring appeal to wipe out untouchability as soon as possible and abolish notions of high and low in society was made by Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, the Chairwoman in her concluding remarks at the Western and Central India Harijan Workers' Conference, which concluded its sessions here to-day.

Earlier, the Conference adopted several resolutions which demanded that legislation should be enacted to punish shop-keepers who refuse to sell their wares to Harijans, that Caste Hindus should also undertake work of scavenging and tanning which were the main reason for the stigma of untouchability attached to the Harijans, that primary education should be made compulsory for the Harijans, that Kathiawar rulers should throw open temples in their respective States to the Harijans in emulation of the examples of the rulers of Palitana and Dewas who were congratulated, and further urging, that with a view to implement the Poona Pact all Caste Hindus should invariably give atleast one of their votes to Harijan candidates. The conference also suggested that freeships should be given to Harijan students in secondary schools which receive grants from Bombay Government.

The Conference condemned the State of Gwalior for their unsatisfactory policy with regard to the Harijans.

Mr. V. N. Barwe, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Harijan Sangh was appointed auditor for the Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnatak Branches of the Sangh. —United Press.

States Ministers Consider Administrative Reforms

Revised Draft Of Instrument Of Accession Will Come Before Princes Meeting To-day

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The standing committee of Ministers met at the Taj on Thursday and issued the following Press communique in the evening:—

"The Standing Committee of Ministers met before and after lunch to-day, (Thursday) under the Chairmanship of Sir Manubhai N. Mehta. The Yuvraj Sahib of Limbdi, Major K. M. Panikkar, Sardar D. K. Sen, Khan Bahadur Nabi Bux, Rai Bahadur Lala Kanwar Sain, Rao Bahadur Y. A. Thombare, Mir Maqbool Mahmood and Mr. K. K. Thakkar attended the meeting.

The main items of the agenda regarding the procedure for consideration of the Revised Draft of the Instrument of Accession, the question of co-operation among States for administrative purposes, the question of administrative reforms and the latest position regarding the apportionment of the shares of Indian States out of the surcharge in petrol were considered on which unanimous recommendations have been submitted to His Highness the Chancellor.

The Standing Committee of Princes will meet to-morrow morning and the Rulers of States assembled in Bombay will meet to-morrow afternoon. The Informal Conference of Rulers and Representatives will consider the Revised Draft of the Instrument of Accession and connected papers from the 10th to the 13th instant."

MR. C. Y. CHINTAMANI,

Editor of the "Leader" and a Liberal Leader, who gets a Knighthood.

WAGE INCREASE TO WORKERS

Bombay Metal Workers Win Strike

General Secretary, B.M.W. Union, writes:—

The workers of Ghelabhai Echharam Metal Factory struck work on 13th May. As the owner refused to come to any settlement the Metal Workers Union decided to call the workers in the adjacent factories to join the strike. The workers from three more factories joined the strike. At this the owners started negotiations with the Union. After three days agreement were signed by the owners conceding the demands of the strikers. By this agreement the workers in Kesar department secured 25 per cent wage increase and the workers in Charak department secured from 35 per cent to 100 per cent wage increase. On the 6th instant the workers called off the strike and resumed work.

London's Evacuation Problem

"Task Of Magnitude With Precedent"

LONDON.

A plea for assistance in the "very difficult and complicated matter—" of evacuation has been issued in a statement by Mr. E. M. Rich, Education Officer to the London County Council.

Mr. Rich points out that the "work of moving some 1,300,000 children and adults out of the London area in the shortest possible time is a task the magnitude and complexity of which has no precedent in history".

"It needs no vivid imagination," he continues, "to visualise over a million persons, nearly all children and women unorganised and undisciplined, attempting to board trains and other vehicles.

"If there were no sound organisation railway stations would be rushed and casualties would be inevitable.

"Moreover, the Government scheme does not provide for all the inhabitants of London who would like to leave being given facilities to do so, and it is necessary to set up an organisation which will tend to prevent unauthorised people joining organised parties."

Considerably over 1,000 school parties would move away from their schools under the care of teachers and the best way of organising children was to make use of the existing school system. The children could be relied upon to behave in a disciplined and orderly manner.

It was estimated that the school parties would account for some 600,000.

THE UNDER-FIVE-YEAR-OLDS.

The second largest group, probably about half a million, included children under five not on school rolls, who could not be taken away unless their mothers or other suitable persons accompanied them. This group presented perhaps the biggest problem of all, as there was no available information whether the parents wish the children to be evacuated.

No children would be taken into the country except at the parents' request.

With regard to the third group —women expediting children—the maximum number for the whole area was probably about 60,000 at any one time, but it was not anticipated that more than about half this number would ask to be removed.

It was proposed that those in the last month of expectancy should be taken to places where suitable arrangements could be made for them at an early date. This group might well amount to 5,000. The remaining expectant mothers would be attached to parties of mothers and young children in the second group and taken into the country by rail.

Arrangements would be made to register the last group to be removed—blind persons—of whom there were some 12,000 in the area.

CONCENTRATION OF TRAFFIC.

No transport organisation in the world had ever had to face such a concentration of traffic in so short a time, and the railway companies were "making wonderful plans".

Demands on transport during the day time in all evacuable areas would be stretched to the utmost and it might be safely assumed that there would be no transport of any sort for refugees not included in the scheme.

Trains would come into the Metropolitan area in the early morning bringing the normal adult workers. From then until the evening transport would be reserved for evacuation.

The great majority of the persons to be moved would be taken out of London by train to stations in the reception areas.

"The whole scheme depends for its success on the willing and intelligent co-operation of the general public," adds Mr. Rich. "Unless the people of London with whom we are not in touch, that is, those included in groups, 2, 3, and 4, do everything they can to help, it will be impracticable to organise their removal."—Reuter.

New Loveliness overnight

You can literally wake to new loveliness each morning if you assist Nature in her plan to keep your skin always fresh and clear. Remember "muddy" and dull complexions are due to minute particles of worn-out, dried-up outer cuticle remaining to clog up the pores and stifle the young skin underneath. Nature needs your help to clear the dried-up skin away, and here is the best way to do it. Just get from any Store or Bazaar some pure Mercolized Wax and gently rub it in with the finger-tips before you go to bed. While you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be softly, imperceptibly dissolving away all those tiny particles of old, worn-out skin, leaving the fresh, young skin healthy, clear and beautiful—and several shades lighter.

Even one night will show you how this natural way transcends all artificial means and lotions. But be sure to get Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat) and follow the instructions on the jar.

Mercolized Wax

TO-DAY—THE LAST DAY

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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THE MIKADO

ALL IN TECHNICOLOUR with

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1939

CONGRESS REFORMS

The Constitution Sub-Committee which was appointed by the last A.I.C.C. meeting and which met in Bombay during the last four or five days has suggested a pretty large number of alterations in the Congress Constitution with a view to preventing in the future the malpractices that have crept into the Congress during the last few years. Some of the changes suggested are very radical, indeed, though much depends upon the actual enforcement of the new rules. Many of the changes relate to the enrolment of members and elections as it is with regard to these activities that the existing rules are being grossly abused or evaded. The new rules make enrolment stricter by, among other ways, requiring the enrolment to be attested by a witness. Bogus voting will be checked appreciably by the rule which permits a person to vote only on production of his certificate of membership. An additional qualification has been prescribed for a candidate for election as a delegate to the Congress or as a member of a provincial or district Congress Committee, namely, that the candidate must have been a member of the Congress for three consecutive years at the time of election, provided that for elections in 1939 and 1940 the executive of the Provincial Committee may grant exemptions from the operation of the rule in special cases. We trust the exemptions will not be so many as virtually to nullify the rule.

Wide Powers

A far more radical change is proposed in the Article which at present disqualifies a person from being a member of any elected Congress Committee, if he is a member of a communal organisation whose activities are, in the opinion of the Working Committee, 'anti-national and in conflict with those of the Congress." It is now proposed to extend the disqualification to other organisations whose activities are as objectionable. The extension is quite consistent with the principle of the Article. It cannot be contended that only communal bodies are likely to be objectionable. One can easily imagine several non-communal bodies whose activities are anti-national and in conflict with those of the Congress. Pandit Jawaharlal observes that "logically he appreciates the reason for the change suggested" but fears that "in the atmosphere of to-day such a change is likely to be misconstrued and may lead to wrong results." The fear is not altogether unjustified. It is true that wrong results will follow only if the Working Committee abuses its discretionary power. Acharya Narendra Deo says that the new provision places large powers in the hands of the Working Committee for banning class organisations or political groups and parties within the Congress. It must be assumed that the power will not be abused but it is a wise practice in democratic organizations not to arm the executive with very wide powers; for such powers may, in some circumstances, tempt even a body of angels to make wrong use of it. As Pandit Jawaharlal says, even in the absence of a rule like the one in question the Congress has the inherent power to keep out of its committees persons whose activities are in conflict with its own. Far greater caution is necessary in banning institution than in disqualifying individuals.

Proportional Representation

Another radical change is in the election of the A.I.C.C. members. At present all the members are elected by all the delegates assembled at a meeting by the single transferable vote. But the change proposed is as follows: Two thirds of the number of the seats shall be filled territorially by the delegates from areas fixed by the executive of the Provincial Congress Committee electing them by single distributive vote. The remaining one third of the number of seats shall be filled by all the delegates in the Province assembled at the meeting and voting according to the method of proportional representation by single transferable vote. In so far as the seats are distributed among different areas according to their membership and thus prevent any considerable area being virtually disfranchised, the change is decidedly an improvement. But we cannot appreciate the change of the single transferable vote to a large extent to the single distributive vote. The former method has the great merit of ensuring fair representation to minorities without the irrational device of reservation of seats. The new method will deprive minorities of that advantage. We agree that the Congress executive, central or local, should be homogeneous and such an executive can be secured only by the single distributive vote. But the A.I.C.C. is essentially a deliberative body and it ought to ensure fair representation to all important minorities. We would endorse. Acharya Narendra Deo's view that "various political groups within the Congress should have the fullest opportunity to influence and mould the policy of the Congress and as the A.I.C.C. also functions as the Subjects Committee for the Open Session, political groups which are in a minority to-day will certainly not be in a position to influence the decisions of the Congress when the new rule is put into operation."

"Glorious Climax"!

In his speech on the Colonial Office Estimate Mr. MacDonald sought glory for Britain and "our Government" in the constitutional victory of the Dominions over their "Mother Country." The Statute of Westminster, under which freedom was surrendered to them, was not a pre-conceived goal of "our Government" but an inescapable inevitability forced upon it by circumstances, because the only other alternative was the utter collapse of the Commonwealth attended with grave economic loss. But it is the British way to seek to make a glorious virtue of an unavoidable necessity. And they are welcome to it so far as the Dominions are concerned.

As to India and Burma, Mr. MacDonald's reference to their advance "a long way along the same constitutional road" will revive some bitter memories but, at the same time, cause amusement to the "peoples" concerned. So far as the people of India are concerned, they know their own minds and also the ways of British Imperialism too well to be able to cheer Mr. MacDonald's glorification of 'our Government." Imperialist hypocrisy does not deceive us any more. We know better than to mistake sanctimonious humbug for genuine *bona-fides*. But we must compliment Mr. MacDonald very particularly on the utter completeness of the blatancy with which he boasted the achievements of the British as "the trustees and guardians" of the colonies. It was a staggering instance of hardihood. For the Right Honourable gentleman actually declared that 'the conspicuous loyalty of the people of the Colonies was an eloquent testimony of their own particular comfort in their association with the United Kingdom." Had he really forgotten the natives of the colonies while talking of them?

The Ominous Silence

By D. F. KARAKA

No news from Europe is not so good news. Much better if one knew that Hitler was planning his coup on Danzig or whatever his next objective may be, rather than that we should have to guess what is in his mind. Likewise, it is most regrettable that weeks and weeks have been allowed to pass by without any final decision having been made about the Anglo-Soviet pact.

* * * *

It is not very long ago since the breath-taking days when a world war was just around the corner. From every platform in England, it had been said that the situation had reached a stage, when the possibility of war had become a reality Britain hurriedly instructed all its Ambassadors and sent out its Foreign Secretary more than once to negotiate a little encirclement entente. They were taking this action because the situation demanded it. They also wanted to anticipate Herr Hitler's next move.

* * *

There was a great rush of negotiation and quick exchange of correspondence. When all was complete, Britain was to give the final finishing blow to Nazi ambitions by affixing the wax-seal on the Anglo-Soviet pact. The hurry in which the early part of the negotiations were carried out contrasts strangely with the delay with regard to the Soviet pact. What we, therefore, want to know is what has happened since Hitler's Czechoslovakian Anschluss to cause Britain to slacken the pace of encirclement? Has any secret understanding between Herr Hitler and the Fascist-minded members of the British Cabinet been arrived at? Has some secret appeasement been arrived at? Otherwise, why is Britain adopting such obviously dilatory tactics with Soviet Russia?

* * * *

On the contrary, since Czechoslovakia, it has come to light that Hitler had sent an ultimatum to Rumania which was a carefully guarded secret, but the courage of one man, who died an unknown hero with a revolver placed on his head, has made it possible for the world to know this great diplomatic secret. The disclosure of Hitler's ultimatum has caused a definite setback to Nazi policy. It put the Rumanians too early on their guard and made a coup on Rumania more difficult. Rumanian oil, therefore, is still missing in Hitler's ammunition larder. He has either to bide his time and wait for a more auspicious occasions or to turn his attention to other things

* * * *

It is apparent that Hitler's ominous silence is, therefore, not a sign of hope for peace. It is an ugly portent. What, therefore, is Chamberlain's idea in putting off the Anglo-Soviet pact? Had Hitler conclusively proved that his territorial ambitions in Europe ended with the taking of Czechoslovakia, one could understand Britain not wanting to bind itself with Soviet Communism. Is it that Britain is playing for time? Does it hope that if sufficient time is allowed to elapse, the economic crisis in Germany which like the sword of Damocles hangs on the tinest bit of hair, will come to a head and that the unrest, which will follow in Germany will cause a revolution which will uproot Hitler and his Nazism? Does Chamberlain, in other words, expect to cause a split between the people of Germany and the dictator?

* * * *

We have a right to know something of what is in Chamberlain's mind. It is not enough that he should pick upon female audiences to tell them in London, in Birmingham, in Southport and in every other part of the country that Danzig is the danger spot of Europe and that gas-masks and dug-outs are an essential precaution in the next war. We know all this. We have heard it a thousand times. Every intelligent person in Britain knows that A. R. P. is the alternative to R. I. P. It is no use harping upon it day after day. What is more urgent is the question of policy which Britain is to adopt towards Russia.

* * * *

It is most evident that if Britain got a chance, it would stage another Munich. Only it would not be called by that name. "Munch" has been an ominous word and it stinks in the nostrils of the majority of British people Therefore, some other word will be found, but in any language it will still mean "appeasement and Munich'. It is possible also that

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 5).

Nazis In The Balkans

Yugoslavia And The Axis

(By: "Vigilante")

It is extremely doubtful if the news reported in the *Reuter's* Berlin message of June 5 of the German *communique* about the Axis powers closer relations with Yugoslavia carries with it any great significance or marks a greater measure of success for the Axis policy of attracting within its orbit as large a number of satellites as it could in the existing circumstances.

Yugoslavia Hesitation

A similar communique, couched almost in identical terms—the formulae of these are quite stylized in diplomatic pronouncements—was issued only a few weeks ago following the meeting between Count Ciano, the Foreign Minister of Italy, and the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Tsinisar Markovitch.

It declared that "close collaboration between the two countries as well as between Yugoslavia and Germany has been established in the political sphere as much as in the sphere of economics." The 'moral' sphere is not particularly mentioned it is true, probably because it is taken for granted on both the sides. But the fact remains that Yugoslavia has at no time given a direct or definite undertaking of adherence to the anti-Comintern pact and the situation remains almost unchanged even at this moment when Yugoslavia has been placed in the most delicate position and one that almost verges on despair.

Even if she did join the Crusade of the (un) Holy Roman Empire of Pan-Germanic inspiration and design with the Duce playing his part as an accomplice and ally of that crusade in Central and Southern Europe, the effect of her addition has very little practical value for the simple reason that amongst all the Balkan States Yugoslavia has remained adamant in refusing to recognize the Soviets. She is, in other words, a convert whom it is hardly worthwhile to reconvert at any rate as far as the ideological alignment is concerned.

Relations With Italy

As far as the Italo-Yugoslav relations are concerned, the history of these relations and their development and deterioration in reaction to the march of recent events can speak perhaps much more eloquently than any commentary is likely to do. Italy has a long-standing grouse against this Balkan country because the Duce believes rightly or wrongly that this interloper and upstart usurped the Austro-Hungarian coast promised to Italy as bribe in the secret London Treaty of 1915.

Italy has been checkmated, too, in her ambition of mastery of the Adriatic. But that has not prevented her from adopting a time-serving policy and despite the rivalry for Albanian friendship in which Italy finally scored with the greater and more effective amount of her bribes and despite the Yugoslav support to the anti-Italian sanctions policy even at the risk of provoking hostilities in the Adriatic. Italy actually signed a treaty of friendship with this sanctionist Balkan State in 1937.

The Nazi March

To-day the situation is entirely and unfavourably changed so far as Yugoslavia is concerned. With the invasion of Albania, Italy is nearer her aim of the mastery of the Adriatic and, what is more, can seal that sea in a movement of encirclement made much more effective with the capture of strategic positions to which Yugoslavia must prove hopelessly vulnerable.

As far as the Reich-Yugoslav relations in the economic sphere are concerned, the disappearance of an independent Austria and an independent Czechoslovakia has not merely removed the last prop of the Balkan Entente—a defeat France has accepted as the price of Britain friendship or, preferably, dependence—but opened the way to decisive German influence and mastery of the Balkan economy.

Economic Pressure

A glance at the comparative figures of Yugoslavian imports from the different European great Powers would easily impress one with the success achieved by the German policy in this field so far pursued by Dr. Schacht:—In 1929, the percentage of imports from Great Britain was 5.6 while the French imports averaged 4.0. In the same year, Germany surpassed them with 15.6 with Italy following up with 10.8. To-day the figures for the latest available year (1937) are:

Great Britain	7.8
France	1.7
Germany	2.5
Italy	8.2

The gain is exclusively Germany's certainly at the expense of Italy who, despite the Axis partnership, cannot possibly feel quite easy about this inequitable position, gambling chances in the European politics in which the Duce is launched with such apparent recklessness notwithstanding.

The capture of such a predominant position in the Yugoslav economy is part of the Nazi technique of conquest with eventual reduction of small but independent central European states to an irrisistible condition of vassalage. Munich has made a success of it although at this moment its continuous progress is being checked.

It explains the lavishness of the Fuehrer's hospitality, the feteing and feasting with which Prince Paul and his entourage have been overwhelmed. But the Yugoslavian population has no great love for the Nazi yoke and the Nazis will be kept goose stepping a long time here one is afraid.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Chamberlain's Latest

In so far at least, as Spain is concerned, Mr. Neville Chamberlain evidently holds that the alternative to refusing to admit blunders—perpetrated consciously or unconsciously—is to persist in them. Logically he is quite correct in declaring, as he did in the Commons the other day, that the situation there has not materially altered for it is the inevitable development of Italy and Germany having fought and won Franco's rebellion for him. But he still seems to suggest that Italy and Germany have withdrawn from Spain and not drawn her inexorably and naturally into their orbit. Worse still, he insisted with blatant obstinacy that "there had been no breach of the Anglo-Italian agreement." This is simply amazing. For we cannot believe that Mr. Chamberlain had forgotten the reinforcement of Italy's Libyan forces and the rape of Albania.

Welcome News

One of the most welcome events for many a day is the specific statement by Mr. Neville Chamberlain that "it would be found possible to reach an agreement at an early date" with Russia. Mr. Chamberlain referred to the difficulty in regard to the States which have declined to receive a guarantee but hoped that a formula would be found to obviate that difficulty and yet reassure Russia. A later cable from London reports that, according to diplomatic circles, "the general basis of a formula, mutually satisfactory to the British, French and Russian Governments, has already been found". Let us hope that this is true and that Mr. William Strang's visit to Moscow will result in the final conclusions of the agreement—although we wish that at least Lord Halifax, too, had been going to Moscow. An immediate agreement is of the utmost urgency, because Herr Hitler is not inactive. A Berlin report says that he is losing no time to organise his satellites into a compact bloc for challenging the anti-aggression Powers.

Change The Law

The Calcutta High Court's decision that for the purpose of Section 124-A of the Penal Code, the Ministry cannot be regarded as part of the Executive Government, may appear anomalous, but is certainly fair and just to the public criticising a ministry. The public has a right under autonomy to be so critical of a ministry as to subvert it if necessary. To penalise such criticism as sedition would be to nullify autonomy. Indeed, autonomy requires that the text of the law of sedition in India should itself be radically altered so as to bring it in conformity with the law in a country like Britain. This is far better than reinterpreting the old law in the light of altered political conditions.

Support To Passive Resistance

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, has issued a statement reviewing the steadily worsening position of Indians abroad, particularly "within the so-called British Commonwealth of Nations." The Chamber bitterly complains that the Government of India "have stereotyped replies" to the protests of the harassed Indians. It recognises that the protests should now cease to be merely verbal and stereotyped and assures the Indians in South Africa of its "hearty sympathy and active support" to the passive resistance campaign proposed by them. This is very encouraging, indeed, coming from hard-headed businessmen. That the Congress and the people of India in general will also actively help the campaign goes without saying. If only the Indians in South Africa are sufficiently united, their struggle must end in their victory.

Stiffen The Boycott

The latest official report on cotton crop in the 1938-'39 season states that there has been an increase in long and medium staple cotton production in India during the season. But so far as the long staple of 1" is concerned, the percentage to the total crop has only risen from 4 to 5. On the other hand whatever advantage is gained in this behalf in the production of fine fabrics in India, is nullified by unconscionable concessions given to Lancashire. Mr. Satyamurti suggests retaliation by Congress through a boycott of British goods, "especially British textiles." But so far as textiles are concerned, Congress has always imposed a boycott on all foreign textiles. That boycott should now be stiffened, though it means a great deal of strenuous, silent work.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The gardener's occupation is certainly a seedy one.

Diligence is a fair fortune and industry a good estate.

Many a woman without brains is able to fool a mail highbrow.

What would it avail a woman to have troubles if she couldn't tell them?

It is the experience of railway conductors that some queer things come to pass.

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WITHOUT COMMENT—

"We, therefore, did not hesitate to give you openly all our assistance from the first day until the final victory. We ourselves and with us our valiant comrades-in-arms the Germans never doubted the full triumph of Spain of General Franco.

—Il Duce, toasting the Spanish Minister of Interior.

* * * *

The Zenana Muslim League, says a U. P. report, is shortly meeting at Simla "to chalk out a programme of work."

They mean powder out, don't they?

* * * *

One Knighthood in the Honours (sic) List is particularly welcome to us:—

Our confrere Sir Chirravoori Yajneswara Chintamani (Hear, hear) because he has very deservedly achieved what has long been overdue—the one thing lacking in him as a "prominent Liberal."

* * * *

Speaking in the Commons of Britain's "triumphant success in her rule over Dominions", Mr. Malcolm MacDonald declared that "we have guided their affairs until our Government reached the glorious climax of being able to extinguish itself."

May the flame burn even more powerfully and may "our Government" soon achieve further and more extensive glorious climaxes! Amen.

* * * *

Apropos of the Colonies, the primary object of the British trustees and guardians," claimed Mr. MacDonald, "was the general advancement of the best interests of the people of the colonies themselves."

Quite so, quite so. They have, in fact, advanced so far as to be found thousands of miles away in the City of London and the pluto-stately homes of England.

* * * *

"Conspicuous loyalty," continued Mr. MacDonald, "of the people of the Colonies was an eloquent testimony of their own particular comfort of their association with the United Kingdom."

What could possibly be more eloquent testimony than the conspicuous and proud loyalty with which the natives of Africa have offered their all to the people of the United Kingdom and their European cousins?

* * * *

"But" observed Mr. MacDonald concluding this part of Britain's glorious record as trustee and guardian of the natives, say, of Rhodesia and Kenya, "there is no room for complacency about our achievements. We have got to be more conscious than ever before of our duty to our colonies."

What is coming now? Lower lowlands and more sweated labour?

* * * *

Yes, the "Colonies" have reasons to be conspicuously loyal. So loyal, indeed, that they cannot even pray for the British Government's "glorious climax" of being able to extinguish itself."

* * *

Arab Gang Almost Annihilated

—Anglo-India Headline.

That word "almost" covers a multitude of nine lives for the gang.

* * * *

What, asks the "Daily Telegraph" of London, was the motive of Herr Hitler's silence year after year about his intervention in Spain?

To oblige Mr. Neville Chamberlain, of course.

* * * *

He: 'A doctor says kissing should be banned on hygienic grounds.'

She: 'I don't care I never go to such places.'

If Russia Joins Anti Aggression Front

Tokio In Cable Communication: New Proposals

BERLIN, June 8.

Although Herr Hitler is leaving Berlin shortly for a holiday in Berchtesgaden it is indicated that the Fuehrer will continue to watch international events closely.

The fact that he will be accompanied by a large number of the Chancellery staff suggests that those expecting lull in Germany's political diplomatic activity are likely to be disappointed. Moreover, Herr Von Ribbentrop will remain in Berlin.

According to some circles the exchange of views between Berlin, Rome and Madrid has already reached a stage which would allow an immediate "counterthrust" if Moscow comes to terms with London and Paris.

THE CIRCLES POINT TO THE PRESENCE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF SPANISH GENERALS WHO ARE IN CONSTANT TOUCH WITH GERMAN MILITARY AND POLITICAL LEADERS.

IMPORTANT CONVERSATIONS ALSO APPARENTLY ARE PROCEEDING BETWEEN BERLIN AND TOKYO. PRESUMABLY ALSO BETWEEN TOKYO AND ROME.

JAPANESE CIRCLES STATE THAT TWO LONG TELEGRAMS ARRIVED FROM TOKYO LAST NIGHT CONTAINING NEW JAPANESE PROPOSALS TO TRANSFORM THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT INTO A CLOSER POLITICAL INSTRUMENT.—Reuter.

United States' Greeting To King & Queen

(Continued from page 1.)

that the royal visit brings a message from the people of England that they do not want war and intend to commit no aggression. What can we say in return? The least surely is that we stand together in fundamentals whatever our opinions as to transient policies.

PILOT TRAIN HELD UP.

A Montgomery (Pennsylvania) message says:—

A pilot train preceding the royal train has been held up on account of a breakdown. The royal train is proceeding unpiloted. —Reuter.

King's Procession

The Guard of Honour stood at attention and the Band played "God Save the King" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," while the King stood at salute. The King sat on the President's right hand in the first car of the long procession and the Queen in the second sat on Mrs. Roosevelt's left hand.

The huge crowd cheered wildly as the first car started. The second car halted for a moment for the benefit of photographers, who cheered loudly in appreciation of the Queen's courtesy. It was intensely hot as they drove along the Pennsylvania Avenue and the Queen opened her white parasol. —Reuter.

BIGGEST U. S. POLICE MOBILISATION.

NEW YORK, June 8.

The biggest mobilisation of the police in the United States history has been ordered for the visit of the Majesties here and affects some 13,000 officers, constables and detectives of whom nearly 11,000 are specials. Weather permitting, Their Majesties will enter New York aboard the crack destroyer "Warrington" capable of 37 knots.—Reuter.

Queen To Make Second Broadcast

NEW YORK: June 7.

It is announced from Niagara Falls that the Queen will make a second broadcast before finally leaving Canada.—Reuter.

PRESS TRIBUTES

LONDON, June 8.

The success of the royal visit to Canada is the theme of Leaders in newspapers.

The "Times" concludes its tribute by remarking that "after the happy experience in Canada we must expect that the Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans will ask to see for themselves as they have every right to do. After so great a demonstration of the value of personal element in Imperial relations and with travel becoming easier and more rapid every year, England cannot expect to retain such a monopoly of royal presence as she enjoyed for centuries past." —Reuter.

MAJESTIES BID GOOD-BYE TO CANADA

NIAGARA FALLS, June 7.

Canada bade Their Majesties an affectionate farewell on her side of the gigantic falls to-night as over the water America waited in a mood of tense suspense to receive the first reigning British monarch to set foot on the United States soil, accompanied by his Queen.

Nearly half a million "neighbours' of the two great democracies of the Western hemisphere had gathered throughout the day to witness the historic crossing of the border over which Mr. Cordell Hull on arrival from Washington to greet Their Majesties with a handshake spoke of his "pleasing mission of an informal nature".

Mr. Cordell Hull said at a press conference this was the time when visits of this nature could be examples to those sections of the world which threatened chaos and anarchy in their international relations and added that no two peoples had more in common than the United State and Britain.

Mr. Cordell Hull like all members of the Welcoming Committee was wearing a lounge suit.

Ten thousand school children had gathered outside the hotel where Their Majesties were dining privately before entering the United States in the hope that they would appear in the balcony overlooking the falls.

The train made six brief stops in its run to-day including Hamilton "Canada's Birmingham" the sixth largest city in the dominion, and Saint Catherines where Their Majesties disembarked and drove the rest of the way to the Niagara Falls in car.

After the customary civic reception and presentations on the Canadian side of the frontier Their Majesties drove to Tablerock where they were conducted through a wind tunnel under the falls.—Reuter.

YOU BET I WILL, MY LADDIE

ONTARIO, June 7.

When a bronzed Scottish veteran shouted: "Will ye not come back again" as the Royal train left here for Niagara the Queen called "You bet I will, my laddie." —Reuter.

Leisurely Days Of Kipling Gone

"Times" Welcomes Curtailments In Exodus To Simla

LONDON, June 8.

The Government of India's decision to curtail drastically from next year the annual hot weather exodus from Delhi is in line, says "The Times" in a leader this morning with the repeated Indian pleas for retrenchment in the cost of the migrations to the hills by the Central and Provincial Governments and their secretarial staffs.

It is also a significant indication of the determination of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy to go steady forward, despite serious obstacles, to the completion of the new constitution by the establishment of an All-India Federation.

Clearly it is out of the question to make satisfactory arrangements for meetings in Simla of the contemplated Federal Legislature with its greatly increased numbers. "The Times' recalls that one of the arguments of Lord Hardinge's Government in 1911 for the transfer of the winter capital from Calcutta was that Delhi would be suitable for residence during the greater part of the year. The newspaper points out in the provinces the recent tendency has been to curtail the length of absence from headquarters and adds that a sojourn of leading officials in the hill stations in the hottest months is desirable in the interests of efficiency, but in personnel and duration it need not be on the great and costly scale of the leisurely days of Kipling's. "Plain Tales From The Hills".—Reuter.

Literary Agent Jailed

NEW YORK, June 7.

Mr. Eric Seabrooke Pinner, literary agent, was sentenced to between two and half and five years imprisonment on a charge of stealing 20,000 dollars from Phillips Oppenheim.

The sentence was imposed after hearing the report from the Probation Officer.

Pinner's total thefts from Oppenheim and other authors amounted to almost 150,000 dollars.—Reuter.

AMERICA TO SUPPORT ABOLITION OF IRISH PARTITION

NEW YORK, June 7.

The Eire would have the sympathy of the American people in their campaign to abolish "the crime of partition". Mr. Sean O'Kelly, Vice-President of the Executive Council of the Eire told Reuter before leaving to-day for Eire.

He said in ten visits to the United States, he never found Pro-Irish sympathies stronger than at present He added, President Roosevelt considered Mr. De Valera as "a wise and prudent statesman."—Reuter.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, June 8.

H McAllister, a Britisher, belonging to the same firm as Mr. Tinkler, died in mysterious circumstances here. In response to an urgent call, an ambulance was sent to the Customs' jetty last night and picked up Mr. McAllister who had collapsed at the mill in Pootung where he was employed. He died "en route" to the hospital.—Reuter.

World Achievement

The Newspaper

You hold a newspaper in your hand.

Does it ever occur to you that you might well get down on your knees and worship it?

Here it is, sheets of newsprint, a gift to you from the hands and brains of an army of men who in the last hundred years or so have presented the world with a daily wonder unlike anyelse in the universe.

The gathering of the news by 'plane and ship, by telephone and wireless and train and post and other means is in itself one of the miracles of our day. The taking of a photograph is a conjuring trick which even now we do not wholly understand. The developing of it and the making of the newspaper block is a complicated affair which would make us stand and stare if only we were not half asleep in a world of unutterable wonder. The printing of a paper, the complicated machinery, the uncanny levers and wheels which achieve an efficiency which man himself is incapable of, the distribution of the papers, all this is something which is remarkable that if each copy were five hundred guineas we should keep it in a glass case and reverence it, and point to it with awe and wonder. . .

Should we not use this wonderful daily or weekly miracle for the spreading of good news?

Prince Paul, Regent of Yugo-Slavia, arrived in Berlin on June 1. He recently spent some days in Rome, the other Axis capital.
Photo shows Prince Paul (left) driving with Herr Hitler, from the Lehrter Station in Berlin to the Bellevue Palace, where he stayed.

LORDS' DEBATE

(Continued from page 1.)

called into question by Japanese action were as far as we could secure them, respected. We shall do everything in our power in conjunction with other powers to pursue that policy." Dealing with the question of negotiations with other countries, Lord Halifax said "We have endeavoured to take into account the special situation in each country with whom we have been in contact and we are trying to make a practical approach to a practical problem. The House would understand that I cannot give detailed particulars of the discussions now in progress."

AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY.

Regarding Turkey, the first stage of negotiations was brought to a successful conclusion on May 12. Recalling the declaration made by the Government with regard to the agreement reached, Lord Halifax said that further consultations for which the declaration provided were being actively pursued. "I hope, in a very little time to announce to the House that they have been successfully completed (Cheers). The attitude of friendly co-operation the Turkish Government adopted throughout the discussions has been a source of the greatest satisfaction to the Government and the whole country and is the best augury for the consolidation of peace in the Mediterranean Area and South Eastern Europe.—Reuter.

ASSURANCE TO POLAND

Regarding Poland, Lord Halifax recalled the declaration made by Mr. Chamberlain in agreement with the Polish Foreign Minister on April 6 and added "by that declaration, the assurance given by the Government to Poland was made reciprocal, and I hope a permanent agreement between the two countries will shortly be concluded. Our assurances to Rumania and Greece are unilateral in form, and at present, require no further definition. These assurances will operate as in the case of Poland, if there should be clear threat to the independence of Rumania or Greece, which the Rumanian or Greek Governments respectively consider it vital to resist with their national forces."

"THETIS'" SALVAGE

In the House of Lords, Lord Stanhope, questioned regarding the reports that salvage attempts on the "Thetis" may be abandoned, declared that no authority existed for the statement, though conditions might be such that a decision would have to be arrived at in that sense. At present, he foresaw no such decision, and so far as he knew, the salvage firm would proceed with the salvage at the earliest possible moment.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI'S SPEECH

Lord Halifax, referring to the general situation said "Above all we must be sensible of the extreme importance of doing our utmost to understand the viewpoint of other nations, and get them to understand our own.

"I am encouraged by Sgr. Mussolini's sceech at Turin, when he said their millions were asking whether we are on the road to war and declared that there were no questions justifying war, but if these problems are to be resolved by negotiation there must be goodwill on both sides and readiness to make allowances for the viewpoint of others There must be conviction on both sides that the word of the other will be kept."

Lord Halifax continued "So far from wishing to embarrass Germany in the economic field, we know that a prosperous Germany would be good for Europe. Our one desire is to throw all our weight into the scale for a peaceful settlement. But the day is gone by when the independence of European nations can be destroyed by unilateral action and it is clear any attempt to do so will meet with wide resolute resistance.

REPRESENTATIVE TO MOSCOW

After recalling the Government's decision to send a Foreign Office representative to Moscow to accelerate the negotiations. Lord Halifax said that the action of the British Government in the last few weeks represented a significant departure in British foreign policy.

With regard to the possibility of an International Conference suggested as a solution, I venture to express some doubt regarding whether a conference by itself, whatever may be its appeal to the natural feelings and emotions, offers any remedy. Not all Germany's claims are open to consideration around a table and Great Britain is only anxious to see rival claims adjusted on a basis, which may secure lasting peace. We are concerned to see these things settled by negotiation and not by force for, on no other terms than those can international life go on. —Reuter.

'THETIS NOT TO BE LIFTED?

Plea Of Relatives Of Victims: Hard Job To Bring Lost Submarine To Surface

LONDON, June 8.

The possibility of "Thetis" remaining beneath the sea is being considered. Many relatives of the deceased express the hope that their menfolk will not be disturbed as it is felt that the proper place for a sailor's grave is the sea. It is pointed out that Capt. Oram and other survivors will be able to furnish technical reports concerning the submarine's fatal dive.

TERRIBLY DIFFICULT JOB

Mr. Johnson, Managing Director of Messrs Cammel Laird, stated that after salvage operations were suspended this morning: The weather is much worse and there are no indications when the operations will be resumed but they may go on for months. It is a terribly difficult job."—Reuter.

"THETIS" INQUIRY

Justice Bucknill To Preside

LONDON June 8

In the House of Commons, the Premier announced that the public inquiry into the "Thetis" disaster will be presided over by Mr. Justice Bucknill.

ABORTIVE ATTEMPTS.

Questioned regarding to-day's abortive attempt to raise the "Thetis", Mr. Chamberlain said in Commons all the lifting wires were under the submarine yesterday. This morning a heavy swell threw a heavy strain on the wires and the after ones parted. Consequently the forward wires had to be slipped. The flooding of the "Thetis" was thought to be more extensive than anticipated with consquent loss of buoyancy.

Pending the provision of additional appliances and more favourable weather the salvage craft has been temporarily withdrawn to Liverpool.—Reuter.

'Toutchange' Wins By Length And 'Taran' And 'Bookseller' Secure Places

LONDON, June 8.

The Newbury Summer Cup run at Newbury over a distance of one mile four furlongs resulted as follows:—

TOUTCHANGE (E. Smith)	**1**
TARAN (D. Smith)	**2**
BOOKSELLER (Gordon Richards)	**3**

Nine ran. Won by one length. Same length separated second and third. Winner was trained by Whitaker.

Starting prices.—9 to 2 TOUTCHANGE; 8 to 1 TARAN; 6 to 1 BOOKSELLER.

Chamberlain Receives Turkish Editors

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. Chamberlain received in his room at the House of Commons the Turkish editors visiting Britain under the auspices of the British Council.—Reuter.

Tokio Ultimatum To Br. Authorities

ISOLATION THREAT TO TIENTSIN AUTHORITIES

Demand For Alleged Assassins Of Cheng-shi-Kang Within Two Days

SHANGHAI, June 8.

The Japanese have presented a further ultimatum to the authorities of the British Concession in Tientsin.

THREAT OF ISOLATION

They threaten completely to isolate the Concession, unless four alleged Chinese assassins of Cheng-shi-Kang are surrendered within two days.—Reuter.

Japanese Favour To Liners Of Powers?

TOKYO: June 6.

Well-known liners in future will be exempted from being stopped and examined by Japanese warships, according to a Japanese spokesman, who added that there was no change in the Japanese policy, which was to respect the commerce of third Powers.—Reuter.

WARSHIP FIRES ON JAP PLANE

TOKYO: June 8.

A report from Taihoku (Formosa) to the Domei News Agency states that an aeroplane belonging to the Japanese Aviation Company was fired on by a foreign warship while flying over the sea east of Hongkong on Wednesday morning.

Ten anti-aircraft shells are alleged to have burst about hundred yards from the plane which then was at a height of some 7,000 feet. The Machine has reached Taihoku safely.

The Japanese report suggests that the warship was a British cruiser.

BRITISH WARSHIP NOT INVOLVED

A telegram from London says:—

Reuter learns that no news of any such incident involving a British Warship has reached authoritative quarters here.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN MUST GO

A Four-Point Programme To Counter Nazi Menace

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

"To-day, I have been assured, by people who had it from the horse's mouth and so on, that Germany is about to make (1) a surprise air attack on London, or (2) an attack on Gibraltar, or (3) an attack on Sweden, or (4) an attack on Poland, or (5) an attack on Greece, or (6) all these attacks simultaneously. And the world is in such a stupid state that one dares not dismiss any of the rumours as absurd."

So writes Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P., in an article under the caption "A Four-Point Programme" in the "World Review."

He adds: "To some extent, the initiative has passed to the anti-Aggression Powers and that is both hopeful and dangerous. Hopeful, because their previous defeatism was making them objects rather of contempt than of pity. Dangerous, because Hitler and Mussolini must strike shortly or never—in a few months' time, the forces of collective defence should be overwhelmingly strong, and these two men are now going so far along the criminal road that less willing the other nations have become to listen to claims that are just.

FOUR-POINT PROGRAMME.

"How can we in the British Empire shorten the period of damnable uncertainty? There are four things we must do.

"First, we must make still more sure of American support. President Roosevelt has uttered many words in defence of freedom which almost every citizen of the British Empire would have wished to hear uttered by the Prime Minister of Great Britain. The conviction that, even in the event of a completely successful "lighting war" against Britain and France, there would still be America to fight, would do more than anything else to deter Herr Hitler. And it should be the first task of any British Government to see that the interval between the outbreak of a war and the American intervention in it, should be as short as possible.

WAR ON TWO FRONTS.

"In the second place, we can not further delay the attempt to convince Germany that any war she might start would be a war on two fronts.

"In the third place, we must see to our own defences. We are not going to be saved merely by our riches and other countries' soldiers, and the delay in adopting some compulsory service has brought war much nearer. Until we adopt it no Government, hostile or friendly, will believe that we mean business.

CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH.

"Conscription of wealth should accompany the conscription of man power.

"And, lastly, there should and must be a change in the composition of the Government. It is not enough to bring in men like Anthony Eden and Winston Churchill, or even Clement Attlee and Archibald Sinclair. The old men must go. Of what use it is to assure the world that we want to build up collective security, if Mr. Chamberlain, who called sanctions "midsummer madness," is still Prime Minister?"

CHAMBERLAIN MUST GO.

"These men have not the genuine confidence of the country, and they know it. They know it so well that they dare give no lead. In home affairs as well as in foreign affairs, they want to be pushed, with the result that we still have no policy on man power, on food storage, on deep shelters, on food production and on half-a-dozen other vital matters besides. Small wonder that the dictators are tempted to believe that we are decadent and done with. But they forget one thing. They forget that the people of this country are still sound and still treasure their conceptions of freedom highly enough to fight for them. Even though there is so little hatred in their hearts that they pray to God they may never be called upon to do so."—United Press.

Queen Mary Attends Parade

LONDON, June 8.

Queen Mary, looking very fit, bowed to the cheering crowd when she left Marlborough House this morning for the first time since her accident to see the trooping of the colour and Horse Guards' parade.—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 39 years).

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Arguments, Spiritual And Spirituous

"RIGHT TO DRINK, A GOD-GIVEN PRIVILEGE"

Enforcement Of Prohibition Is Violation Of Congress Manifesto, Says Sir Cowasji

The votaries of Bacchus mustered strong for the Anti-Prohibition dinner which was held at the Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Bungalow Compound, on Thursday evening. Champagne, whisky, brandy, cognac and wines of every brand and hue, English, French and others, except "indigenous spirits" like 'Bewda' and toddy flowed fast.

Dinner was by batches. The guests were regaled by a Parsee Orchestra to 'spirituous' tunes eulogising the virtues of liquors their medicinal and rejuvenating properties.

At the meeting which preceded the dinner, speeches were made by Knights and others characterising prohibition, as "ill-conceived". A Knight stated in all solemnity "The privilege to drink two glasses or sherry a day, is to me a god-given privilege" (cheers). Another speaker said, "we are literate, we are vocal. But what about the thousands of Hindus and Muslims who are not? Because we are a highly civilised, cultured, and intelligent community, we are protesting so strongly" (cheers from all sides).

It was pointed out by most of the speakers, that it was not the plight of the few hundred Parsis who would be unemployed that caused the agitation but the plight of the dumb Hindu and Mohamedan masses who suffered in silence. It was also pointed out that it was not only the property tax that called for their protest, but prohibition itself which would bring unemployment, crime, and red ruin into the city."

There was hardly any other community represented either at the meeting or at the dinner, except for a few Europeans.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the speaker drank a toast to the failure of prohibition, amidst all round applause.

"IN NAME OF JUSTICE AND TRUTH"

Sir Cowasji Jehangir observed that the Parsis always gathered on the occasion of the King's birthday to convey their good wishes to His Majesty. On this occasion, they could not forget that the City of Bombay was under a black cloud. But with justice and truth on their side, he said, the cloud would pass away.

"One of the characteristics of our ancestors is optimism", he said, "and so, my first words are hope and encouragement."

He referred to Gandhiji's statement in which he said." Must one hundred thousand Parsis hold up an overdue reform, which promises to bring a ray of hope to millions." This sentence, he said, admitted that the whole community was against prohibition.

When it was said that only Parsis were against Prohibition, the reason was that they were a vocal community. There were, he said, thousands of Mohamedans and Hindus who were not vocal, but who nevertheless believed with the Parsis that the principle of prohibition meant ruin to them and that it was sheer coercion.

"GOD-GIVEN PRIVILEGE"

"Why should anybody prevent me from taking two glasses of sherry every day—a privilege which the Almighty has given me" he asked. To-morrow some faddists might think of prohibiting meat-eating, as taking a large quantity of meat was injurious to one's health.

"I believe and I am proud to say that in the City of Bombay the vice of drunkenness does not exist," he stated. He contested the statement that drunkenness was common among mill workers and added "it is a libel to say that mill workers are habitual drunkards."

The policy, he said, was not sound, and if given effect to, would result in unemployment, starvation and the loss of civil liberty.

QUEER LOGIC

In the Congress manifesto, there were two main items, first regarding the maintenance of civil liberty and the second related to the removal of poverty and unemployment. It was, ironical, he stated, that Government who came into power with the express mandate to preserve civil liberty and to improve the economic status of the people, should be responsible for a measure which would deprive people of their civil liberty and bring ruin to thousands.

Due to prohibition, Government would not be in a position to spend adequately over nation-building activities such as education, sanitation, medical relief and agriculture. "If Parsis are asked to pay, let us pay for something that will increase the welfare of the nation. If they are to be taxed, the tax should not go to the dirty gutters of Bombay."

He refuted the statement that only Parsis were agitators and in this connection referred to a requisition signed by 40,000 citizens, who protested against the precipitate introduction of prohibition, though they agreed with the policy in theory.

He next condemned the property-tax which, he said, would weigh heavily upon the poor members of the community.

"We are fighting in the interest of thousands who are not vocal and we shall fight till justice is done to all," he concluded.

PROTEST RESOLUTION

Sir Homi Modi moved a resolution expressing the community's protest against the policy of prohibition, which constituted a serious interference with its social and religious practices and with individual liberty and further would have a ruinous effect on the financial position of Government besides throwing thousands out of employment.

Mr. Shroff observed that they were not opposed to prohibition because of the property tax. They were opposed to prohibition in theory also, as it was a wanton interference with their religious liberty and their century-old customs. He suggested that Government should raise a corps of volunteers to educate the public against the evil of drunkenness.

A resolution was passed conveying to His Majesty sincere congratulations on his birthday.

Sir Byramji Jijibhoy Mr. Ardeshir Mamban and others also spoke on the occasion.

A SHORT STORY

CONSCIENCE-FREE

By Barbara Ann Benedict

Jervis stood on top of the mountain and looked down into the valley and saw men moving about. The air was sweet and cool, and the tiny plateau on which he stood was bathed in brilliant sunshine. Wilderness and solitude lay over the land like a soft mantle.

Jervis sighed contentedly, and then grinned at some inner thought. He felt a wave of exultation surge through his blood. Or was it triumph? Or merely contented satisfaction? But what did it matter—a definition of this feeling, so long as the result was pleasing? Results were all that counted, how you felt, what you got out of life.

He sat still for hours, basking contentedly in the warm sun, his eyes watching the people far, far below, as a hawk watches its prey. A constant smile played about his mouth, and once or twice soft laughter escaped his lips.

Presently the sun swung westward, and the people below were no longer clear to the vision. Conscious of sudden hunger, Jervis arose and moved down the mountain. He came to a jumble of rocks, and quickly circled the pile. On the under side his alert eye caught a fluttering movement. He reached into the darkness beneath the rock and pulled out a partridge, caught by a leg in a crude snare.

Jervis reset the trap, swung the bird over his shoulder and set off down the mountain. He came presently to a cabin, set in among a grove of hemlocks. Whi[illegible] cheerfully he started a fire in an old box stove, set water on to boil and began plucking the partridge.

As he worked Jervis' thoughts dwelt once more on the people he had been watching, and he laughed aloud.

"Fools", he muttered. "Gluttonus fools".

A week ago—or was it a month?—or a day?—Jervis had come to the cabin to live. His coming had been the culmination of a long cherished dream, and had taken no small amount of courage. He had been prosperous down below, living with other men in a city that prospered. Then the crash came, and Jervis, with hundreds of others, was caught.

He'd fought gamely enough at first. Even cheerfully. But it was a losing fight. His business was wiped out in less than a year. Things grew worse, rather than better. It was disheartening, and because Jervis was alone in the world, it was harder still.

Then one morning Jervis awoke

Here he felt superior and aloof.

and saw a panic-stricken world fighting frantically to keep alive. He saw a world driven mad by business reverses and threat of war.

He saw men, shorn of pride rich men robbed of fortunes; he saw honour and loyalty and honesty struggling feebly in a world of graft and vice. Men striving to outdo their neighbours; struggling fighting with their backs to the wall.

And then the idea came—to go away and live alone, apart from society, to live in solitude and peace, high up on a mountain, to witness the struggle below without a worry to harass his mind.

Jervis thought of these things as he sat alone in his cabin, puffing at his pipe and listening to the calls of night birds. The wind in the trees, the distant tumble of water was sweet music to his ears. There was peace and solitude here.

He felt superior, aloof. He pictured the world below, a choatic world; men moving helplessly about, fighting together in the endless struggle for existence. He was glad that he had no part in it.

And then suddenly something happened. A voice spoke to him. It was a voice that was part of his very being. It had been speaking to him for weeks, but he had ignored it.

The voice said: "Jervis, you're a coward! Go down and fight. Fight for what is yours! You're a coward to give up".

He tried to still the voice. But it persisted, as it had on other nights, and would not be still.

The sound of it beat against his brain, tortured his soul, robbed him of the contentment that he now knew was false.

He knew, at last, that it had conquered him.

And so in the morning Jervis arose and descended the mountain. The world was his to conquer. He joined the milling, panic-stricken throng, striking back as best he could, conscience-free at last, finding a joy in his own strength, safe in the knowledge that it was all in the scheme of things, and readjustment was sure to come.

PROTEST AGAINST PROHIBITION

A Gradual Scheme Suggested

The following are extracts from the representation made by Ratanchand Navalchand Javeri to the Prime Minister of Bombay on the subject of prohibition.

The Prohibition Policy to which the Government of Bombay stands committed is based upon three fundamental conceptions which Government believe should form the basis of their actions in this matter. Firstly, the Government regard it their duty to human beings to tackle the problem of extraordinarily heavy drinking; secondly, elimination of the evil of extraordinarily heavy drinking in so far as it undermines public health and causes general deterioration in efficiency of human beings, and thirdly, the heavy drinking evil is largely responsible for the economic condition of all human beings. When this is so, it is a matter of great surprise that Government of Bombay instead of applying Prohibition Policy for the benefit of human beings (just as American applied Prohibition to all human beings without exception) should apply only to Asiatics and not to the Europeans which means that you and your colleagues admit that the Europeans are far superior in their good senses than the Asiatics. This discrimination itself is an insult to all Asiatics.

Surveying the present position, I find liquor trade may be divided into three main categories; (i) sale of country liquor which has a spirit percentage of 35 per cent and which is distributed immediately after distillation, i.e. raw and without any age which is injurious to public health, (ii) foreign liquors some of which are also immature spirits are sold which are injurious to health; (iii) there is Toddy which is produced by nature and not by men.

I have the honour to state that as Country liquor distilled at your Nasik Distillaries is mostly consumed by the working classes and as the same is delivered from your Nasik Distillaries in a raw and immature state which a high percentage of 85 per cent spirit, is definitely injurious for drinking. This may be stopped and all the country liquor shops should be converted into Beer Bars where only Beer and Wine brewed at Nasik Distillaries should be sold.

As Beer has only 4 to 5 per cent alcohol nobody could get drunk on Beer and as it is also a food, you will thus indirectly educate the working classes into prohibition at the same time giving them their legitimate share of pleasure and food. This Beer could be brewed at your Nasik Distillaries with profit to Government from the hops which could be grown by Indian farmers and as a considerable amount of hops will be required for this purpose, the farmers would benefit directly by this policy of temperance.

With regard to the foreign Wine trade, this may be divided into three portions, (i) spirits, viz., Brandy, Whisky, Rum, Gin, etc. (ii) Wines such as Port, Sherry, Champagne and other very light wines, (iii) Beer and Stout. I admit that much foreign spirits are imported which are also raw and immatured and this should be stopped as such for the benefit of human beings. Government should make it compulsory that no spirit under three years of age should be allowed to be sold and that each bottle should bear a certificate that it is three years old. You are levying now an excise sale tax of Rs. 0-8-0 per bottle on these spirits. This should be increased to Rs. 3-8-0 per bottle with the result that the exorbitant prices (due to age limit and the duty of Rs. 3-8-0 per bottle) at which foreign spirits would then be available, would automatically preclude their use by every section of society and this would avoid heavy drunkenness.

Your Government is so anxious to enforce the ruinous Prohibition that your Government has given a wide and undreamt of powers to police. If the pre-Congress Government would have given such powers to the Police, the Congress would have created a row and would have abused that Government and it is a pity to see that the National Congress Government should give such powers to Police by which the Society would not be safe.

Bahamas M. L. C. Gets Baronetcy

LONDON, June 8.

Among the new Baronets on the Birthday Honours list is Mr. Harry Oakes, member of the Legislative Council, Bahamas, for public and philanthropic services. Mr. Oakes is a generous benefactor of the St. George's Hospital and has given the rebuilding fund £90,000. His latest donation of £10,000 was announced in to-day's papers.—Reuter.

New Governor-General For Sudan

LONDON, June 7.

Sir B. H. Bourdillon, Governor of Nigeria, is appointed Governor-General of Sudan in succession to Sir Stewart Symes, who is retiring at the end of the year. Reuter.

TURKISH MILITARY MISSION IN LONDON

LONDON, June 7.

The Turkish military mission headed by General Orbay has arrived to discuss technical details concerning war material.

General Orbay was received by Mr. Hore-Belisha and Lord Gort. Conversations between the technical experts of the three services are now in progress.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 7.

Mayor of Ottawa is opening fund on behalf of dependents of victims of "Thetis" disaster.

The actual number of persons now voluntarily enrolled in Great Britain for various civil defence services is over 2,150,000.

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, the Only Thing Here Is: Who's Gonna Turn Out to Be the Goat? By BUD FISHER

THIS FARMER LOST EVERYTHING! NOW THE FIRM WANTS YOU TO GO OUT THERE AND TAKE INVENTORY!
TAKE WHO?
TAKE INVENTORY! WRITE DOWN EVERYTHING YOU SEE! MAKE A LIST OF ALL THE CHATTELS AND STOCK!
WELL, SO FAR I COUNTED THIRTY CHICKENS, TWELVE EGGS, FOUR COWS, TWO HORSES AND NINE SPIDERS!
?
HELLO, MUTT, WHAT DO YOU CALL THAT THING THAT'S AROUND HERE WITH A ROUGH COAT THAT'S WORN OUT IN SPOTS, A WHITE BEARD AND A LONG SAD FACE?
YOU BOOB, THAT'S THE FARMER!
-AND I SUPPOSE YOU'RE THE FARMERS KID!
?
A. MUTT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
5-2

Powers For Provincial Governments

NO NEW FACTORIES WITHOUT PERMIT

Over-Production And Uneconomic Units To Be Avoided

BOMBAY: Thursday.

The terms of reference in regard to the several Sub-Committees that are to chalk out plans for the development of industries in India were discussed this morning by the National Planning Committee.

The Committee is aiming at increasing the industrial wealth of the nation within a definite period, say, ten years. Besides, it is choosing specific areas for particular industries, so as to ensure utmost economy and avoid competition and confusion that might arise from indiscriminate growth of the industries in question. It is hoped that each Province will have one industry at least to develop, which will be most suited to it.

In the afternoon the Sub-Committees met to give finishing touches to their proposals embodying certain recommendations of the Committee.

The following resolution on the licensing of new factories was passed:

"This Committee is of the opinion that no new factory should be allowed to be established and no existing factory should be allowed to be extended or to change control without the previous permission in writing of the Provincial Government.

In granting such permission the Provincial Government should take into consideration such factors as desirability of location of industries in a well distributed manner over the entire province, prevention of monopolies, discouragement of the establishment of uneconomic units, avoidance of over-production and general economic interest of the province and the country. The various Provincial Governments should secure for themselves requisite powers for the purpose if necessary by undertaking suitable legislation".

The Committee considered the question of the cottage industries in relation to national economy and Mr. Kumarappa, the representative of the All-India Village Industries Association, explained the philosophy and policy underlying the development of village industries. The discussion on the subject had not concluded when the Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

The various sub-committees of the Committee sat in the afternoon.—

DEMAND FOR CONTROL OF COMPETITION

Indian Chamber Replies To Planning Committee's Questions

The Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay in its reply to the supplementary questionnaire of the National Planning Committee advocated the control of competition, the prevention of inter-provincial rivalry and the creation of brain trust consisting of scientists, economists and industrialists.

In the opinion of the committee, the sea-borne trade returns were not on accurate guide to arrive at the demand of the country in respect of imported goods.

The Committee regrets that the Central Government have not taken any definite steps to impress on the industries enjoying State protection that they must devote their time, energy and facilities in developing attached and allied industries.

In connection with the development of key industries, the Committee does not favour the raising of funds in the same way as funds are raised for charitable causes. As for the appointment of foreign experts, it is preferable to appoint them whenever qualified Indians are not available. It, however, suggests that they should be placed under some Indian heads.

The Committee feels that there has been a great difficulty in getting foreign trained Indians admitted in foreign factories for training in various processes. The assistance from Government, either provincial or central, in giving technical advice has been little, if any.

It is of opinion that there must be co-ordination in the industrial and scientific policies of the various provincial Governments. The Committee, however, does not favour the suggestion of the Provinces being allowed to impose inter-provincial customs duties, as it will lead positively to separatist tendencies.

BASIS OF NATIONAL PLANNING

Wanted Revision Of Fiscal Policy, Urges Calcutta Indian Chamber

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta have submitted a memorandum to the National Planning Committee emphasising the necessity of a revision in the present fiscal policy and urging a fresh enquiry into the intrusion and investment of foreign capital.

The Committee of the Chamber point out that the fiscal, currency, and export policies, all of which have a great bearing on the industrial development are controlled by the Central Government who are not amenable to popular control. The Committee also refer to the commercial safeguards imposed by the Government of India Act which is calculated to restrict the actions of even the future responsible Government at the Centre.

TRANSPORT PROBLEM.

Urging a suitable co-ordinated transport policy the Committee suggests the taking over of the company managed railways by the Government and advocates the development of inland coastal and overseas shipping. It also suggests the necessity for a shipbuilding industry in Calcutta for economic as well as defensive purposes.

The Committee considers that direct interference with or meticulous control of industries by Government would be harmful to industrial development but recommends that Government should directly interest themselves in the establishment of certain heavy and key industries such as industries relating to the manufacture of arms and ammunitions and other defence materials, certain mining and metallurgical industries, the manufacture of locomotives, automobiles, aeroplanes, etc., and conduct surveys and researches, making expert advice available and ensure protection against foreign competition and dumping.

THE COMMITTEE STATES THAT THE PROBLEM IN INDIA IS NOT OVER PRODUCTION BUT UNDER-COMSUMPTION OF GOODS.—UNITED PRESS.

Six Arrests For Alleged Gambling

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, June 8.

Last night the police raided a Hotel near Sanganawa Chowk in connection with gambling.

Six persons were arrested for alleged satta betting. The Hotel keeper has been deprived of his licence.

Jamnagar Praja Parishad President Belaboured?

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, June 8.

Mr. Purshottambhai, President Jamnagar Praja Mandal, is reported to have been beaten severely by the police, early this morning at Jamjodhpur.

Aliens Registrations Bill

CAPETOWN: June 7.

Despite the large number of amendments to the Aliens Registration Bill being proposed, when it was considered in the Committee in the Senate, it passed that stage and the remaining stages without any alteration of its provisions.—Reuter.

Aga Khan's Father-in-Law Dead

CHAMBERY, June 8.

M. Francois Carron, father-in-law of the Aga Khan died to-day aged 75.—Reuter.

Indian Trade Commissioner In U. S. A

Sardar H. S. Malik Talks About Prospects Of Increased Trade

By LOUIS OGULL
(Special To "The Chronicle")

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail.)

Sealed in his spacious, handsomely appointed office in the Rockefeller Center here, Sardar Hardit Singh Malik, I.C.S., O.B.E., the first Trade Commissioner sent to this country by the India Government, told this correspondent of his experiences during the past ten months and of his high hopes for increased exports from India to the United States.

Dignified in his native turban which accompanies him on all his travels Sardar Malik spoke in soft, cultured tones, impressing the writer with his broad knowledge and firm grasp of matters affecting trade relations between his country and the United States.

IN DEMAND AS SPEAKER.

Early this year, in connection with his official duties, the Commissioner visited major American cities, including San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis and Pittsburg. He spoke before business groups, fraternal societies, and cultural organizations and his remarks on Indian affairs have been well received. This fact gives Sardar Malik much gratification because it demonstrates that his American audiences have a lively interest in the progress of his country. He is much in demand as a speaker, the latest request coming from the Foreign Trade Week Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, celebration of which is now in progress, extending from May 21 to May 27.

INDO-AMERICAN TRADE TREATY.

Asked about the new commercial treaty being negotiated by the India Government and the United States the Commissioner declared that he was not authorized to comment on the provisions of the treaty. He said such comment must come from the India Government. He added that under a commercial treaty equal rights are guaranteed to the nationals of both countries whereas under the trade agreement between India and the United States, which extends back to 1815, only nationals in America were guaranteed trading rights in India.

At present jute, shellac, oil seeds, goat skins, and tea constitute the main items exported by India to the United States, with jute accounting for about half the total, the Commissioner said. In answer to a query as to whether or not Indian trade has benefited as a result of the widespread boycott in the U. S. against Japanese goods Sardar Malik ruefully announced that India is "not equipped at the present time" to take advantage of the situation.

A SOUND POLICY.

"I feel that there should be an organization in India which has substantial financial backing to organize production for export on a large scale and which would keep in touch with changes that take place in the United States," the Commissioner declared. "This organization must also have sufficient supervision over production in order to assure that high standard of articles which the American market requires," he said. He arrived at this opinion as a result of conversations with manufacturerers, importers and bankers here. The Commissioner stressed the need for high standards in the quality, design, fastness of colour of Indian products, and named canvas shoes, sandals gift articles, and dry goods generally as principal items where he believed organization of production would help trade. He believes his plan is timely in view of the European situation and the Japanese boycott. He considers the American reciprocal trade programme "a very fine and sound policy" worthy of duplication by other countries. "If we get other countries thinking along the same lines," he added, "we may see a tremendous revival of international commerce which is very necessary for world peace."—News Press Service.

HITLER'S EYE ON EGYPT

(By Our Central European Correspondent)

Nazi circles are paying a great deal of attention to Egypt at the moment, working partly through commercial contacts and partly through Italian influences. The sharp contradiction between the Nazi demagogic and subversive propaganda in Egypt and attempt to use the country in its near Eastern strategic plans, and the imperialistic fears of Nazi commercial and investment interests, is brought out clearly by the following passages in the German Press:

The "Deutsche Volkswirt", in a review inspired by the Reich Minister of National Economy, writes in its latest issue:

"In their quite understandable desire for independence, certain Egyptian circles seem to ignore the decisive importance of foreign capital and specialists in building up Egyptian economy. In his annual report to the German Chamber of Commerce in Egypt, Baron von Richter, its President and Director of the Dresdner Bank in Cairo, stressed these difficulties in the following way: 'Emancipation of Egyptians from foreign influence cannot be achieved without shaking the confidence of foreign economic circles.'"

Hailing the inauguration of the German-Egyptian airline, the "Westdeutsche Beobachter" of Cologne declares: "From now on tri-motor planes flying the Swastika will sail over the land of Pyramids. German economic interests in Egypt, as well as in our colonies, of which we are temporarily deprived, inspired this German flight from the Balkan Peninsula towards north-east Africa.

BRITAIN TAKES TO BARTER

(By THOMAS BARTON).

Britain desperately needs a war reserve of cotton—at least half-a-million bales. Although the Empire can supply some of this, it must, for technical reasons, be mainly American medium—to long-staple cotton. The United States Government has a huge surplus supply totalling 11 million bales of raw cotton which it wants very much to reduce.

The United States want an emergency reserve of rubber and tin of which the British and Dutch have a virtual monopoly. And both these industries are producing only at half or less than half of capacity—deliberately, by organised restriction. Hence the proposed barter deal for the exchange of American raw cotton for Anglo-Dutch rubber and tin, which is meeting with such determined opposition in the City of London.

The opposition claims that the proposal works entirely in America's favour, and appeals to the rising anti-Axis feeling in Britain (but not in the City to such an extent) by proclaiming that barter is a "Fascist" method of trading and that the democracies can dispense with it on account of their "vast financial strength." This is far from true. It is not openly admitted that the main reason for the British Government's willingness to barter at all is the underlying weakness of sterling, due to the recent heavy export of capital among other reasons.

A purchase for cash of a large quantity of American cotton would so depress the £ in terms of the dollar as probably to cause a financial crisis and a serious reduction of the British gold reserve. The obvious way around this difficulty is to exchange goods of equal value so that no money passes.

But this treads on the toes of powerful interests. First, there are the City brokers, who normally take a handsome commission on commodity sales. The barter deal would probably cut them right out. Second, there are the tin and rubber monopolists, who through their restriction schemes aim at keeping up prices.

The Americans have practically no voice in the tin and rubber schemes and have frequently complained that the British force them to pay unnecessarily high prices. Because a war reserve might give the Americans a means of protection against the monopoly's squeeze, the rubber and tin kings oppose the barter deal, despite the fact that their present production is only 40 per cent. of capacity for tin and 55 per cent. for rubber, and that the barter deal would mean welcome work for the unemployed of Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.

They further assert that if the U. S. Government acquires an emergency reserve, manufacturers would be inclined to reduce their own stocks and that the net amount held in America would not rise. Apart from the technical details of arranging the deal (admittedly difficult), this probably is the only legitimate ground for opposition. If every time a Government tries to increase its country's war reserve of a commodity, private manufacturers are allowed to offset this by reducing their own stocks, the result is chaos. There are obvious ways round this difficulty and it is up to the U. S. Government to nail this one objection with any substance.

Special News

FROM LONDON

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, May 25.

Portuguese officialdom is seething with indignation over the tactlessness of Franco in decorating President Carmona with the order of the "Red Arrow", a comparatively minor distinction.

It is felt that the prestige of the Portuguese Head of State has been further insulted by the fact that Herr Himmler and Signor Bochhini, heads of the German and Italian Secret Police, were awarded the identical decoration at the same time.

* * * *

Ex-President Hacha of Czechoslovakia, now nominally the Premier of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, has just arrived in Switzerland

The conditions under which Hacha was allowed, or forced, to leave his country are obscure. There is good reason for believing, however, that he will never return to Prague.

* * * *

The inquiry ordered by the New York authorities into the financial and political affairs of the German-American Nazi "Bund" may lead to the departure of Fritz Kuhn its "Leader" and the expulsion of a number of his trusted sub-leaders.

In addition, Mayor LaGuardia has launched a campaign against the renewal of permits to persons connected with the Bund. In view of the temper now obtaining in America, it is very likely that the State Department will accept the suggestion of Mayor LaGuardia.

* * * *

Germany and Italy are trying to sell their war stocks in Spain to General Franco. They want to be paid in gold.

* * * *

Franco is hedging.

The most-talked-of woman in France, Mme. Tabouis, the distinguished journalist, has agreed to make her first big B. B. C. broadcast.

It will take place on Wednesday June 7. Her subject is not foreign affairs. She will speak on "Myself and Life."

* * * *

Spain will soon join Germany and Italy in a military pact, in spite of Franco's efforts to avoid it.

The three armies will be under one supreme command in case of emergency. The supreme commanding commission will be composed of eight German, four Italian and two Spanish Generals.

* * * *

Internecine war among the followers of President Greiser and Gauleiter Foerster the two Nazi chiefs in Danzig, has reached such proportions that the authorities find it impossible to deceive the public any longer.

It seems that there are now two "Gestapos" operating in the Free City. One, formed of picked detectives of the Danzig Police Force, is under the orders of Greiser; while the other, consisting exclusively of men imported from abroad, owes allegiance to Foerster.

Both forces keep making raids on homes of their opponents in search of compromising documents.

1,400-MILES GLIDING RECORD

Attempt May Be Made In Australia

MELBOURNE, (By Mail.) An attempt to fly non-stop from Perth to Adelaide, a distance of 1450 miles, in a glider, is contemplated this year by the Empire's leading glider pilot.

The pilot is Mr. Philip Wills who holds the present British distance record of more than 200 miles and the altitude record of about two miles. The Australian Minister for Customs was responsible for interesting Mr. Wills in the idea which, if successful, would beat the world's distance record, now held by Rostorguyev, a Russian, by more than 1,00 miles.

It is believed, says Austral News that the succession of upward currents from the sun-heated Nullarbor Plain, across which the flight would have to be made, would enable a skilled pilot in a modern high-efficiency glider, to keep altitude. Moreover, at several thousand feet above the plain, a steady wind is almost constantly blowing.—"Austral News."

BURMA MINISTRY

Plea For Creation Of New Portfolio

RANGOON, June 7.

Since the formation of the new Cabinet with six Ministers under the Premiership of U Pu, there has started a fresh talk in political circles to increase the number of Ministers to eight. It is understood that the present Ministers have agreed to the point, and the proposal has been forwarded to H. E. the Governor for consideration.

The reason for increasing the present number is that seven Ministers had already been approved of by His Excellency since the inception of the present constitution, and an extra Minister is needed to relieve the Ministers of Forest and Education, who have already got too many departments under their control. The creation of a new portfolio by reshuffling has been urged, but the filling up of those posts is likely to lead to fresh political developments.—United Press.

Provincial Universities Committee

LUCKNOW, June 7.

A "communique" announces that Mr. Karan Singh Kane, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary to the Education Minister, has been appointed as a member of the Provincial Universities Committee. His Excellency has assigned him to sub-Committee I, which deals with the Universities of Allahabad and Lucknow.—United Press.

BALUCHISTAN BANS TWO JOURNALS

KARACHI, June 7.

Close on the heels of the Nationalist Party in Lasbella State in Baluchistan having been declared as an unlawful assembly, the State authorities have issued a 'firman' banning the entry into the State of two weekly newspapers of Karachi, namely, "Baluchistan" and "Baluchistan Jadid".

An urgent meeting of the Party has been called on June 16 next to consider the situation in the Kalat State in the light of the above orders of the State authorities.

It is understood that there is a proposal before the Party to start 'Satyagraha' in the State.—United Press.

"Black-out At Jhelum

JHELUM, June 7.

There will be a black-out demonstration here on the night intervening June 12 and 13.

At the specified hour, all lights in the cantonment area will be put out, the traffic stopped and a mock air raid made.—United Press.

Arya Workers Meet Congress President

BOMBAY, June 7.

Messrs. Vishwanath C. Kanale and H. C. Vidyarthi, of the Arya Satyagraha Samiti were among those who visited Babu Rajendra Prasad to-day. They met, besides Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya also and discussed with them the Hyderabad satyagraha.—United Press.

FOR STUDIES OF EARTH'S MAGNETISM

Nepal Ruler To Patronise German Explorer

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The well-known German explorer, Dr. W. Filchner, is once again in Asia, this time in Nepal where he hopes to complete his studies of the magnetism of the earth in Central Asia.

The Maharaja of Nepal is giving Dr. Filchner full support. It is, therefore, hoped that he will be able to continue his work without unpleasant interruptions such as last time when he was imprisoned in Tibet for many weeks. Dr. Filchner was awarded the German National Prize for his research work in Chinese Turkestan two years ago.

He will visit Calcutta by the middle of this month.—United Press

Kisan Sangh Official's Bail Application

(From A Correspondent.)

MALVAN. (By Mail.)

Mr. Masurekar, the Ex-President of Kuvale Shetkari Sangh, was arrested under Sections 420 and 406 of the Indian Penal Code He is a Congressman. He was released on bail by the Magistrate on the very day of his arrest. Mr Gavankar, M.L.A., who belongs to the Congress party appeared on behalf of Mr. Masurekar.

Mr. Kode, the Secretary of Kuvale Shetkari Sangh who was arrested on 26th May under the same sections in the same case has not yet been released on bail. The hearing of his application for release on bail has been postponed. Mr. Kode is not a Congressman.

Need Of Co-ordination Between Muslim "Wakfs"

HOW TO UTILISE MONEY GIVEN IN CHARITY AND CONTROL IT

In the course of a broadcast talk on "Muslim Charities" from the All India Radio Bombay Station on Wednesday Mr. Gulamalli G. Merchant President of the Mussalman Wakf Committee said: Islam has not only enjoined charity, but it has made charities compulsory by casting a duty on every Muslim to set apart a particular portion of his annual income for this purpose which is called 'Zakat', and so in Islam charity has been made compulsory.

Keeping in view the present day's wants, amounts devoted to charity be best employed in establishing an Hospital, a Military school as also school for education of Muslim boys and girls, technical and handicraft training for boys and industrial homes for widows and girls and cheap residence for middle and poor classes of Mohamedans and work house for the unemployed.

It is a matter of great concern that large as our community is they have not a single hospital in Bombay while other sister communities have their own special hospitals.

Schools for higher and lower technical training where technical knowledge is imparted and handicrafts are taught are also very badly required by our community. In a country like ours where unemployment is rampant technical education and industry seem to me to be the only salvation for men and this our Community is lacking.

NEED OF WORKHOUSE

Instead of merely feeding the poor and giving alms indiscriminately which encourage laziness and unhealthiness amongst the donees and the beneficiaries, it is desirable to provide a workhouse where they could be sent to work.

An Industrial Home should be provided for our Muslim-sisters who are mostly purdah ladies. Many Mahomedan widows and girls are in a bad plight and they find it difficult to secure work on account of the Purdah system prevailing among them. Industrial Homes will make their condition better and their lives happier

I may state here that it is advisable to establish a Military school for Muslim youth which will certainly prove a very beneficial project.

It is also necessary that cheap housing be provided for the middle and poor classes of our Mahommedan brethren.

EDUCATE GIRLS.

Education is more important in the case of girls than in the case of boys. After all it is a woman who rears up children and only, if she is educated, can she impart good education and culture to her children and consequently the future generation.

So long as illiteracy and poverty remain in our Mahomedan community, nothing substantial can be gained; these two cankers of society should be removed if the fair flower of Islam is to blossom more and more. This object could be mainly achieved if charities are directed in right direction.

To attain the aforesaid objects I propose that an Association of Mutavallis may be established and a meeting of such Mutavallis may be called from time to time to exchange views about, and if needs be to change or adopt the objects of charities to suit present times so far as it is possible to do so and if necessary to seek the protection of the Court to adopt these charities to the requirements of the present times.

One important point for the better management of our charities is to get up a scheme for co-ordination of our charities according to their objects.

REGISTER "WAKFS"

From the Wakf Committee report made in 1930 it could be seen that the Muslim charities in Bombay amount to more than two crores of rupees.

Registered Wakf now number 241. I think there are many more Wakfs for which Mutavallis have not cared to file or have avoided to do so In the interest of every Wakf and in the interest of Mahomedans in general it is desirable that every Wakf should be registered and accounts filed.

Since February 1939 the Wakf Committee has been established and it will give them very facility and pay proper attention to their complaints.

"FIT AT EVERY TICK-THAT'S PERFECT HEALTH"
A DRAG AT SCHOOL
PARENTS' NEGLECT TO BLAME-
ENSURE SCHOOL-AGE FITNESS WITH-
Many thousands of school children who are drag at school with impaired vitality, may be spared life-long ill-health and retarded physical and mental development if their growing bodies and brains are given all the nutritive elements they need
Bayer's TONIC is a perfect scientific combination of these essential nutritive elements known as vitamins, phosphates, etc., that lay a perfect foundation for a vigorous growth of body and mind
BAYER
Trade Mark
Bayer's TONIC
180 c.c.
Bayer
I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
Leverkusen Germany
Made in Germany
"IF IT'S Bayer's, IT'S GOOD"

Filthy Potion With Which Tyrants Darkened World

ZARATHUSHTRA'S SONG ON LIQUID-DEATH CALLED LIQUOR

In view of the agitation carried on against the introduction of total Prohibition by the Government of Bombay, it would be interesting to reproduce the letter by Dr. Homi R. Dastoor, published in "Times of India" on 13th April, 1921.

The letter says:

"Will you please oblige me by allowing me to ask Mr. Munshi to give the public any reasonable ground for his statement in your yesterday's issue that "Islam is the only religion in the world that absolutely and most strictly prohibits intoxicating drinks and gambling," etc.?

Sir, by writing this, I do not want to show any ill-feeling towards any religion. What I want to say is to remind Mr. Munshi that by mentioning the word "only" in his religious enthusiasm he has insulted all other religions as supporting the evils of drink, gambling, etc.

In order to keep off such grave charges from Zoroastrianism, I only beg men like Mr. Munshi to study the religion and especially the Gathas wherein are the very words of the Poet-Prophet Zarathushtra. In one of His thrilling songs, we hear Him pouring forth His heart thus:—

"And when, O Almighty Omniscience! forward will the Mighty Minds come? And out will the evil of intoxication be rooted?

Indeed; the filthy potion, the liquid-death of liquor it is, with which the deaf tyrants of the Earth spread forth destruction, their knowledge being darkened, and power misused."

Thus sang the Great Heart some hundreds of years oefore Buddha, Christ and Mohamed and thus Mr. Munshi will realise that the prohibition of drink, gambling and such other vices is not the monopoly of any "one" religion."

CURSE OF AGES

"The history beyond the grasp of mortals the drink curse stands to-day as the curse of the ages. Beneath the earth, in their last sleep, a host of dumb witness bear testimony to the whole civilised world of the curse of alcohol It has mastered the noblest minds, the bravest hearts and the greatest intellects. Warriors who have conquered the battle field, statesman who have guided the civilized nations, orators who have held us in awe, and men whose intellect have solved universal problems, leave a record stained by the most demoralizing power on earth.

The centuries have rolled by, and the earth has claimed each succeeding generations, nations have come and gone; Empires have risen and fallen, but the drink curse still remains.

To-day it threatens and defies the Government and civilized nations of the world, and by its power in the churches and politics it curtails every moral and political effort made for the welfare of the human race. It confronts the peoples of the earth as a world wide foe, and the greatest practical and beneficial deal of the twentieth century is the world wide war to exterminate the traffic in intoxicants."

APPEAL FOR PROHIBITION VOLUNTEERS.

At a meeting of the residents of Sidhpura, Fancy Mahal, Laxmi and Palm View Buildings held on Friday, 2nd June, 1939, a resolution was unanimously passed extending felicitations to the Congress Government of Bombay for introducing Prohibition, and expressing their wholehearted support and co-operation for this noble cause.

Mr. V. S. Dongre, G.O.C. of Prohibition Guards, was the principal speaker. He explained to all those assembled the nature of Prohibition work appealing them to help the Congress Ministry by enlisting themselves as Prohibition Volunteers

Messrs. Keluskar, Chitale, Madiwale, Kanti and D.B. Gupte, the president of the meeting, also addressed the gathering, urging them to give their wholehearted support.

Following names were added to the Sub-Divisional Prohibition Board established at the meeting held on 24th May, 1939:

Messrs. D. B. Gupte, Dhondo L. Chitale, M. B. Deshpande, M. N. Vaidya, N. P. Joshi, P. K. Kulkarni and S. N. Thosar.

PERNICIOUS IN EVERY WAY

"The liquor traffic is pernicious in all its bearing, so inimical to the interests of honest trade, so repugnant to the moral sense, so injurious to the peace and order of society, so hurtful to the home, to the church and to the body politic, and so utterly antagonistic to all that is precious in life, that the only proper attitude toward it for Christians is that of relentless hostility. It can never be legalised without sin.....

In our judgment the saloon is an unmixed evil, full of diabolism, a disgrace to our civilization, the chief corrupter of political action, and a continual menace to the order of society and the peace and purity of our home."

—The Bishops and general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U.S.A.

DECAY BEGINS JUST OUT OF REACH-

PROTECT YOURSELF THE SAFETY WAY

Constant rubbing of the teeth with fingers and water, will produce the effect of cleanliness and white teeth. No human finger can, however, dislodge the remains of food wedged between the teeth or behind them.

The use of a stick is liable to damage the enamel. This method may dislodge the food remains between the front teeth only, but will never reach behind the teeth. Moreover, there is always a risk of infection as the stick may carry germs.

With the aid of the dental profession, Tek designed the "short head" toothbrush, which is the only completely safe way of keeping your mouth clean and healthy by reaching behind your teeth and removing every particle of decaying food.

Tek

(or Tek Junior for Children)
Sterilised, in sealed container
—6 colours.—

Johnson's Baby Powder, Baby Soap and Baby Cream, Johnson's Pink Toilet Soap and Powder, Zo Adhesive Plasters, Band-Aid, Modess Sanitary Towels, Sylphon-Spiral and Johnson's Bellodenna Plasters.

Guaranteed Products of Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain) Limited, Slough.

PLANNED ECONOMY FOR FREE INDIA

(Continued from Page 16).

effect to its planning. An essential prerequisite for planning is thus complete freedom and independence for the country and the removal of outside control. This implies that the country possesses in itself full sovereign authority to take any measures, adopt any policies, and form any relations with other countries as may seem best to its governing authority in the interests of the country and its people.

It is possible that in the event of the formation of a world union of free and equal nations, this sovereign authority might be voluntarily limited to some extent by each competent unit in the interests of world planning and co-operation. But such a development would not come in the way of national planning. If it takes place on right lines, it might even help the planning within a nation. In any event we need not take this, for the present, remote possibility into consideration.

MANY LIMITATIONS

National independence is thus an indispensible preliminary for taking all the steps that might be found necessary for carrying out the plan in all its various aspects. It is not even possible to draw up a plan on any other basis. At the present moment it is clear that not only have we in India no national independence, but we are hedged in and obstructed by numerous restrictions, limitations, safeguards and reservations which block our path to planning and progress.

FOR FREE INDIA

Our plan for national development must therefore be drawn up for a free and independent India. This does not mean that we must wait for independence before doing any thing towards the development of planned economy. Even under existing conditions we must make every effort to adopt all measures and policies which develop the resources of the country and raise the standard of our people. All such efforts, however, must be directed towards the realisation of the Plan we have drawn for a free India. They should neutralise, as far as possible, the force of the existing restrictions on our constitutional powers, and should not create new vested interests, or further erroneous policies, which might form new obstacles in the achievement of our goal and realisation of our full Plan.

We have thus to draw up a full Plan which would apply to a free India and at the same time indicate what should be done now, and under present conditions, in the various departments of national activity.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The ideal of the Congress is the establishment of a free and democratic State in India, such a full democratic State involves an egalitarian society, in which equal opportunities are provided for every member for self-expression and self-fulfilment, and an adequate minimum of a civilised standard of life is assured to each member so as to make the attainment of this equal opportunity a reality. This should be the background or foundation of our Plan.

The Congress, has, in view of present conditions in India, laid great stress on the encouragement of cottage industries in India. Any planning must therefore take note of this fact and base itself on it. This does not necessarily mean a conflict between cottage industries and large-scale industries. A large number of essential industries, which are necessary for the independence and well-being of the country, must inevitably be on a large-scale. The very resolution appointing the Planning Committee calls upon us to provide for the development of heavy key industries, medium scale industries and cottage industries. It lays down that the economic regeneration of the country cannot take place without industrialisation. We have thus to expedite this industrialisation and to indicate how and where key and basic industries are to be started. We have to demarcate, in so far as is possible the domains of large scale and cottage industries by the national movement, to give them every protection and encouragement.

OWNER OF KEY INDUSTRIES

The Congress has laid down in its Karachi resolution on fundamental rights that the State shall own or control key industries and services, mineral resources, railways, waterways, shipping and other means of public utilities but to large scale industries and enterprises which are likely to be monopolistic in character. A legitimate extension of this principle would be to apply it to all large scale enterprises. It is clear that our plan must proceed on this basis and even if the State does not own such enterprises, it must regulate and control them in the public interest.

It may be impracticable to insist on State management of existing industries in which vested interests have already taken root. But wherever even an established industry under private control, receives aid or protection from the State, or tends to develop into a monopoly, or comes into conflict with the general policy of the State in regard to workers or consumers, the State should take necessary steps to assure confirmity in all such ventures with its basic policy and with the objective laid down in the plan.

KARACHI RESOLUTIONS

The Karachi Congress resolution on fundamental rights further laid down that:

(a) The organisation of economic life must conform to the principle of justice, to the end that it may secure a decent standard of living.

(b) The State shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers and shall secure for them, by suitable legislation and in other ways, a living wage, healthy conditions of work. Limited hours of labour, suitable machinery for the settlement of dispute between employers and workmen, and protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment.

The resolution appointing this Committee does not mention agriculture as such but it is impossible to conceive of any scheme of national planning in any country, and least of all in India, which does not include agriculture. Agriculture is and will remain the largest single industry of this country, and it is associated with a host of subsidiary industries. Any improvement of variation in agriculture has far-reaching results in the economy of the nation. Cottage industries are intimately connected with it, more especially as providing suitable occupations for the spare time of the agriculturists. Agriculture must therefore inevitably be considered by this Committee in its scheme of national planning.

I suggest that some of the points noted above, and others of a like nature, might be considered by the Committee before we proceed to a detailed examination of the answers to our questionnaire and other problems. This will enable us to lay down our general policy and indicate our method of approach to the problem. It will also prevent a repetition of arguments on the same subject. We have to remember that the plan must be a comprehensive programme of national development, each part fitting in to the other. It has to be viewed in this perspective and drawn up as such.

STATE'S DRAFT PLAN

Prof. K. T. Shah has, at my request, very kindly prepared a rough sketch of a draft plan. I requested him to do so as I felt that some such draft would help us to view the subject as a whole and to consider its various aspects. This draft has been circulated to the members.

After we have discussed and laid down these points of basic policy, and examined briefly the replies to the questionnaire, we might proceed to the appointment of sub-committees. These sub-committees would then be guided by this policy as well as by such further terms of reference as we might lay down. I think it is important that the sub-committees should meet soon and report as early as possible. We cannot afford to lengthen our work. It is possible that some of the sub-committees might even report before our present session ends. We have asked the members of committee to come prepared to stay here for a fortnight.

We shall have to reorganise our whole office and make further arrangements about our finances. Work has grown and will grow rapidly and our present staff is unable to cope with it. I suggest that we appoint a sub-committee to go into this matter and report to us within a few days.

Our finances are at present low and the Provincial Governments and States who are co-operating with us, should be requested to send further and substantial contributions. The work this committee is doing is essentially their work and they should not grudge us help. On our part we must organise our work as economically as possible. Although we are supported by various Provincial Governments and States we need not and indeed we cannot afford to fall into the bad habits of official committees and commissions, which are notorious for spending on themselves large sums of public money. We should rather try to observe the standards laid down by the Congress for its committees.—A.P.

Central Grants For Handloom Weaving

INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE TO CO-OPERATE WITH NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

NEW DELHI, June 8.

Provincial memoranda and discussions bearing on middle class unemployment, industrial survey of the country, handloom weaving and other industrial questions are published in the Proceedings of the Tenth Industries Conference which was inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy at Bombay in January last.

Various proposals for the training of apprentices and their subsequent absorption in industry were considered at the Conference. Some provinces held that persuasion had failed and that central legislation should be taken in hand to compel industrial establishments to train and find employment for a suitable number of candidates. It was agreed generally that the Government of India should frame legislation and that the matter should be taken up in consultation with the provinces.

KEY INDUSTRIES

The Conference expressed a desire that the Central Government as well as the Provincial Governments and States should cooperate in every respect with the All-India National Planning Commission and that when the latter had reported, its report should be considered by the Conference. As no request had been received from the Commission it was premature to appoint representatives who, even if appointed would really be the representatives of their own Governments. Representing the Central Government, Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, the then Commerce Member and Chairman of the Conference, made it clear that it was impossible for him to say what attitude the Government of India would adopt, since they had not received any request for co-operation from the Planning Commission.

The question of industrial surveys is also covered by the activities of the National Planning Commission, and surveys have already been taken up in many provinces. The Conference was in general agreement that an All-India survey of key industries should be left to the All-India National Planning Commission.

INDUSTRIAL BUREAU

Many provincial representatives were of opinion that the resources of the Industrial Research Bureau were much too limited and suggested larger grants from the Central Government to the institution. It was, however, explained on behalf of the Government of India that while the latter had every sympathy with the proposal, it was not possible at the moment to enlarge the activities of the Bureau to any considerable extent. The development of industries was a provincial subject and the main source of expenditure on this and other industrial researches must be found in the provinces. The duty of the Central Government was to provide machinery by which co-ordination could be achieved. Only co-ordinated effect could provide a sufficient amount of money for certain items of research. It was suggested that the Universities could also be brought into the scheme.

Two points concerning the handloom industry were pressed upon the attention of the Central Government the difficulties experienced in the supply of yarn and the short-reeling of yarn and the reservation of certain counts of yarn for the handloom industry.

SUPPLY OF YARN

As for the first Sir Mohammad

(Continued on page 11, col. 5)

American Judge Denounces Illicit Sale Of Liquor

"YOU HAVE BECOME STENCH TO NOSTRILS OF SOCIETY"

HON. F. M. HUBBARD, District Judge of the Eighth Judicial District of Iowa, in passing sentence upon some liquor dealers for violation of the prohibitory laws of the state said:

"While there are crimes known to the law which are punishable with greater severity, there are none which involve more of those qualities known as despicable meanness and audacity than the selling of intoxicating liquors.

There is something in the instantaneous taking of human life that shocks and terrifies the minds of all; and yet we look upon the man who takes human life quite as surely, but by a slow lingering process not withour horror.

You who stand before the Court for sentence are in every moral sense murderers and you are within the spirit, if not the letter, guilty of man slaughter; for the law is that whosoever accelerates the death of a human being unlawfully is guilty of the Crime.

Your bloated victims upon the witness stand who undoubtedly committed perjury to screen you from the law, not only abundantly testified that you are accelerating death, but that you are inducing men to commit still greater crimes than your own.

You still mention the appearance of responsibility, but how morally leprous you are inwardly.

THE RUIN, POVERTY AND IDLENESS WHICH YOU ARE INFLINCTING UPON THIS COMMUNITY DECLARE AS FROM THE HOUSE-TOPS, THAT YOU ARE LIVING IN IDLENESS AND EATING THE BREAD OF ORPHANS WATERED WITH WIDOWS' TEARS; YOU ARE STEALTHILY KILLING YOUR VICTIMS AND MURDERING THE PEACE AND INDUSTRY OF THE COMMUNITY, AND THEREBY CONVERTING HAPPY, INDUSTRIOUS HOMES INTO MISERY, POVERTY AND RAGS.

Anxious wives and mothers watch and pray in tears nightly with desolate hearts for the coming home of your victims, whom you are luring with the wiles and smiles of the devil into midnight debauchery. One can have no adequate conception of a cataract until he has seen Niagara, nor of the terrible fury and grandeur of a storm in mid ocean until he has witnessed one, so no one can know the utter degradation and total depravity to which his species can be brought until he looks upon the desolate ruin caused by your fiendish traffic.

You are persistent, defiant law breakers, and shamelessly boast that in defiance of the law and moral sense of the community, you will continue in your wicked and criminal practices. It has therefore now become the imperative duty of this court to let fall upon you so heavily the arm of the law that you shall either be driven from your nefarious traffic or ruined in your fortunes or wicked prosperity. You have become a stench to the nostrils of the community and all good men are praying that you be speedily reformed or summarily destroyed.

By the providence of God and the favour of this Court these prayers shall be speedily answered by signal and exact justice for your crimes. And finally let me entreat you, if you are not lost to every sentiment of humanity to desist from your criminal vagabond traffic, and betake yourselves to some honest calling for a livelihood, that you may yet become virtuous, useful citizens and entitled to the respect of a Christian Community. If you persist in this way, your ruin is certain, and you will receive, as you deserve, the execration of mankind. You may think that the sentence of the Court is harsh and unjustly severe, but the Court assures you that, compared with your crimes and the desolation you have already brought upon the community, it is mild in the extreme."

According to the above, indictment a liquor dealer is one of the most despicable of beings in the community, a thief—yea, a Murderer. Is it all not true? If true, how can a man who respects himself, engage in it and expect to be considered respectable? Is it not a shame that such a traffic is legalised and protected in a land, whose rulers boast of the name Christian.

It's QUICK energy that wins!

A bowl of KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES with milk and sugar

1 Has more energy value than 3 eggs*

223.26 calories 210 calories

2 Digests easily
3 So delicious, so crisp—children love it
4 Helps children take more milk
5 No cooking—no fuss. Served in 30 seconds.

*Shown by an analysis made at a leading dietetic laboratory

That's why Modern parents serve this delicious, energy-building breakfast

YES, breakfast can make a big difference in your boy's speed and endurance.

So give him KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes. They build energy quickly and abundantly. A bowlful with milk and sugar actually has more energy value than 3 eggs

And these crisp, delicious, golden flakes appeal to lively children — tempt them to eat substantially and to take extra amounts of milk. They're easy to digest at any time of the day. So modern parents serve this delicious cereal, not only for breakfast, but for lunch, after school or at bedtime.

The whole family will enjoy KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes. They're always oven-crisp..always ready to serve..the 30-second breakfast. Ask your stores for KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes today.

Motoring and Aviation

Modern Road Transport

High-Powered Motor Truck Repiaces Bullock Carts

Railways, bullock-carts, coolies, camels, donkeys, stand in India and adjacent countries for those forms of traction power that have, until comparatively recent times, been looked upon as the sole and indispensable means of transporting goods and people from one place to another. But since Time and Progress march together, it is the high-powered motor truck and bus that is fast taking first place as the one inescapable transport medium that has so many undeniable advantages over any other. There was a time when Time meant little or nothing in India. There was plenty of it and to spare, said the imperturbable Indian merchant, dealer or contractor. To-morrow was as good as to-day, so why all this indecent haste? Loss of money and business supplied an answer which left no room for argument—especially when road transport development began, a decade or so ago, to grow from its sickly infancy to its present enormous proportions. So many men to whom Time, after all, meant Money, found that speed, economy and "despatch," in the true sense of the word, were vital to profits, and could be best secured by using motorised transport instead of other media. They found that the demand and the habit spread with amazing rapidity. This demand was enormously accelerated when General Motors established their great assembly plant in Bombay, from which to eventually distribute thousands upon thousands of truck and bus chassis throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, and it has grown infinitely more rapidly than any other mechanical haulage method ever introduced into these countries.

WELCOME COMPETITION.

The masses too, outside of the comparative handful who live on the out-skirts of the big cities and who go and come by train, now depend enormously on the vast numbers of passenger buses in service all over the country. All this travel, all this road transport of goods, is part and parcel of the growth of Indian trade and commerce, and it means that private and public consciousness is now very wide awake to the necessity of regarding time-saving as only of little less importance than the saving of money.

Competition amongst manufacturers and suppliers of all commercial motor vehicles is particularly welcomed by those concerns able to capitalize on this keenness by being in a position to supply vehicles which more than hold their own with competition. As, for example, Bedford. Literally, "You see them everywhere," not only because the reputation of their makers is world-renowned (they also produce the famous Vauxhall cars, which are likewise assembled in General Motors Bombay plant), but because, out here, too, owners have found for themselves that Bedford trucks and buses do more to meet their need for time and money saving than any other make. Bedfords operate wherever roads exist, from the wildernesses of Afghanistan—The Afghanistan Motor Company has a fleet of over 550 Bedfords in use for transport—to the far south and Ceylon, where innumerable small and large fleet owners and countless unit owners have found they can always "Bank on Bedford."

REDESIGNED AND RE-ENGINEERED.

Intrinsically suitable for Indian roads, loads and driving conditions, Bedfords have been redesigned, re-engineered to save from 5 per cent to 15 per cent on petrol—one very good reason indeed for their great popularity. Extra powerful and rugged, the new Bedford is notable for its correct weight distribution, effected by mounting the engine well forward over the front axle, so that one-third of the weight is carried by the front wheels and the rest by the rear wheels. First-class road-holding qualities, stability, ease of control, longer tyre life and reduced turning circle, all result from this scientific weight distribution.

The Bedford WTL chassis with a 157" wheelbase, with dual rear wheels, is the haviest of the models assembled by General Motors, and is fit and proper for every kind of heavy duty work. The WLG chassis 143" wheelbase, and the WS chassis, 120" wheelbase, are other powerful Bedford units available, as well as the inimitable Bedford light-delivery van, ideal for local and town use on account of its mobility and great economy. All Bedfords in first cost and in upkeep costs, lead the truck field in India, and when one adds an all-the-year-round mechanical and structural dependability that is not reached by any other truck near Bedford's price and power, owners of either single units or of fleets have the answer to all their truck and road transport problems solved for them in this one famous word—Bedford.

A CAR MEANS INDEPENDENCE

Special Advantages Of Opels

(From A Correspondent)

Strange as it may seem, not every one who buys a car realises from the outset that he is also buying a large measure of independence one of the most invaluable of all assets. This is, in itself, worth every rupee spent in acquiring it, for it is not until one has independence that its almost immeasurable value is appreciated.

The sort of independence alluded to is the kind that comes to a man who can say "Thank goodness, no more trains, taxis and gharries for me. I can go and come as I like, when I like; I can save time, money and avoid inconvenience and personal effort." True, those transport methods that have to be used by the non-car owner have their values—trains for long journeys and taxis for small to-and-fro journeys. Even motorists find it better as a rule to use trains for their long journeys, and taxis when their cars are otherwise engaged. But, taken by and large, the car owner enjoys an overwhelming superiority over the non-car owner. The latter over a period, spends not only as much but more in "getting about" as the man who has realised that travel independence is in itself, virtually indispensable.

NOT OF A CROWD

The freedom conferred by car ownership means one is no longer one of a crowd, leaving the bungalow at a fixed time to catch a crowded train, to joggle along uncomfortably to his city station destination, and then to walk or take a taxi, gharry or bus. He is no longer compelled to resort to those slow, uncomfortable vehicles called gharries for ordinary about-town trips and visits, no longer tied to his house or district at week-ends or in holiday periods—but free, free to come and go as and where he will, free with an unlimited travel range at his disposal.

A freedom too, enjoyed not only by the owner of a "big" car, but by the mass motorist whose means limit him to a more modest but no less flexible means of travel. One can now acquire, run and maintain a small car for an amazingly small outlay, and one need not be a mechanic to do it. Only common sense, a cool head and a normal amount of judgment are required to handle such a first-class "small" car, for example, as the new Opel 10 or 12.

Here are two cars literally ideal for the Indian business and family man, the 12 of course being more commodious and powerful, and, like the 10, "miles ahead" of any others in its price and power class by virtue of having many integrally engineering advantages not elsewhere found in its price range.

OPELS FOR INDIA

For example, these, and all Opels, are designed and engineered by General Motors and assembled in their great Bombay Plant which means they are backed by the illimitable technical and material resources of the world's largest car manufacturers. Opels are expressly adapted to specific Indian road and driving conditions and are therefore eminently ideal cars for this country. Besides being ultra-economical to buy and run they all have at least four outstanding features that cost big money to acquire if you pass by Opel and "look around." These advantages are the incomparable knee-Action principle of front wheel suspension, which enables you to forget that a good many hundreds of miles of Indian roads are still in their rough and ready development stage. Then, turret-top, construction in conjunction with integral all-steel body, provides amazing structural strength and of course a degree of safety undreamed of a few years back. Again, perfected hydraulic brakes ensure comforting reliability at all times and under all conditions. And not least, General Motors' all-weather ventilation, by which it is practicable to drive in coolness every day and month of blazing heat, and to keep the interior bone-dry yet perfectly ventilated in torrential monsoon rains.

Over and above all, one buys the Opel type of travel-independence for only a little more than the cost of a motor cycle and for considerably less than is asked for any other 10 or 12 in the country. Both models, in addition, simply astonish owners with their cut-price—one almost says cut-pice—operating and maintenance cost.

Riding and driving comfort have reached a degree of perfection it seems impossible to excel. Ingeniously laid-out interiors give ample head, leg and elbow room for four adults. Externally, Opel 10 and 12 are as dignified and big-car suggestive as they are mechanically in the big-price class as far as performance and reliability go.

The 10 is available in three models—the Kadett four-door saloon and as a two-door saloon and a Cabrio-Coach. The Olympia 12, just a little more expensive, covers the same selective range.

FLYING FROM HONGKONG TO MANILA

HONGKONG (By Mail).

Pan American Airways Company announce that effective on May 24 and continuing until further notice, return Clipper fares to Manila from Hong Kong will be US dol. 79.00 for adults, and US dol. 54.00 for children between the ages of two and eleven. Return portions of tickets sold at these rates will be valid for thirty days. Weekly schedules, alternating the new giant Boeings—"Honolulu Clipper" and "California Clipper"—with the well-known "China Clipper" and "Philippine Clipper" make 384 seats a month available between Hong Kong and Manila.

FIVE HOURS

Pan American Airways is featuring comfort aboard Clippers as well as time saving, with air-conditioned, sound-proofed cabins, bridal suite, two stewards, full-course tiffin (included in fare), latest magazines and books, lounge chairs and comfortable berths for the weary.

The trip to Manila from Hong Kong is only five hours—seven times quicker than by surface transportation—and it is believed that such time saving, which enables businessmen to spend the maximum working time, and vacationists to spend the maximum pleasure time, at Manila or Baguio, will lure many passengers on to the Clippers this summer. The U.S. dol. 79.00 return fare, however, should be the greatest attraction of all, as it is less than minimum first-class return on many Hong Kong-Manila steamers.

BOMBAY FLYING CLUB

Report For Month Of May

The Honorary Secretary, Bombay Flying Club, writes:—

Flying time for the month is 244 hours 48 minutes which show an increase of 115 hours over the flying hours of May 1938.

Messrs. A. R. Mehta and B. B. Dhuru successfully carried out "first solos" and Messrs. E. M. Cassinath, A. R. Mehta and P. N. Bal completed their "A" licence taste. Mr. S. S. Farooqui has joined the Club for his "B" licence training.

Return cross country flights were carried out by Messrs. H. S. Ratnagar, E. Pinto, and K. A. Zaveri to Poona, Deolali, Dumas and Dharampur.

There were charter flights to Karachi, Bhavnagar, Poona and twice to Dumas.

Messrs. N. M. Gazdar, M. D. Mistry, S. K. Mehta and F. D. Gazdar completed the required night flying tests for renewal of their commercial pilot's licence

LECTURES

Lectures were given as usual to all pupils, and pupils for the "B" licence put in a good deal of practical work on engines.

The result of the competitions held during the month are as follows: Height Judging: Mr. E. Pinto, Aerial Golf: Mrs. J. P. E. Elworthy, General flying: Mr. H. S. Patnagar.

On the 28th of the month a prize distribution was held at which Mrs. Eastley very kindly consented to give away the prizes. This was followed by a dance at the Club House.

Twice during the month flights were made in connection with Fleet Air Arm work.

On the 20th two machines were flown over Matharan and small parachutes containing gifts were dropped at Olympia during the Annual Sports there.

The Club will operate from Poona from 1st June for the monsoon and will re-open at Bombay from 1st of October.

LUCKNOW, June 8.—The 31st list of subscriptions to the United Provinces Flood Relief Fund amounts to Rs. 73-12-0, bringing the grand total to Rs. 2,83,772-9-0. —United Press.

GRAVE SITUATION IN DIGBOI

Labour Leader's Appeal To Congress President

CALCUTTA, June 7.

Mr. Sudhindra Pramanik, Labour leader of Digboi, has sent to-day the following telegram to Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President at Bombay regarding the Labour Strike situation:—

"The Ministry are slow in taking timely action in appointing a tribunal. Alarming reports of forcible ejection, assaults by the Police and Military excesses."

Mr. Pramanik has received a telegram from Digboi Labour Union intimating that the situation is very grave. Reports of forcible ejection of occupants from quarters, stray cases of assaults on strikers by "goondas" have been received.

The Assam Oil Company Labour Union has sent telegrams to the Premier, and the Deputy Commissioner requesting them to take timely effective action to stop the alleged police military excesses.—United Press

Bidhan Roy And Digboi Strike

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The "United Press" understands that Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, member of the Congress Working Committee immediately after his arrival in Calcutta acquainted Maulana Abul Kalam Azad of the Digboi Oil Strike situation and the various issues involved in the situation. Mr. Roy is in communication with the Congress President and representatives of the strikers and of the Oil Company as also with the Assam Ministry.

It is expected that discussions will take final shape in a day or two and a way found out for a solution satisfactory to all.—United Press.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR POLICE CONSTABLE

LAHORE: June 7.

Accepting the Crown's appeal against acquittal, a Division Bench of the Lahore High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dalip Singh convicted Har Lal, a constable attached to Sirsa Police, yesterday and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Har Lal is a young police constable, aged 22. The allegation against him was that at 9 p.m. on 14th March, 1938, he fired a gun four times from outside in a room injuring Alam Beg, head constable, who died subsequently and three other constables.—United Press.

CENTRAL GRANTS FOR HANDLOOM WEAVING

(Continued from Page 10).

Zafrullah Khan explained that a report on certain proposals for the revision of the Merchandise Marks Law was under consideration of the Government. The best way of dealing with the second point was to entrust it to the next Tariff Board which was likely to be appointed to consider the quantum of protection to be continued to the textile industry. The question of continuing the central grant for the handloom industry was also bound up with the question of protection to the textile industry.

GRANT FOR HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

During 1938-39 the Central Government allotted for the development of handloom industry Rs. 68,800 to Madras, Rs. 39,000 to Bombay, Rs. 96,000 to Bengal, Rs. 86,400 to the United Provinces, Rs. 45,600 to the Punjab, Rs. 54,800 (which includes non-recurring grant of Rs. 9,000) to Bihar, Rs. 24,400 to Central Provinces and Berar, Rs. 24,400 to Assam, Rs. 13,400 to Orissa, Rs. 12,400 to Sind, Rs. 6,000 to Delhi and Rs. 5,400 to the North West Frontier Province.

Out of the grant of Rs. 32,400 available for distribution in 1939-40, after allotment of the recurring grants as in the previous year, the Conference agreed to a grant to Delhi Province of Rs. 720 and to a non-recurring grant to the Central Provinces and Berar of Rs. 10,000. The request of the Bihar Government of Rs. 2,500 for a new boiler and Rs. 2,800 for the kier was approved. The Conference decided that the remaining Rs. 16,380 should be divided pro rata according to the ordinary basis on which recurring grants had been allocated.

(Continued from Col. 7).

tries to come to an understanding.

The Committee are emphatically of the opinion that unless the Kenya Order-in-Council is withdrawn forthwith, there will be no peace between India and the Colonial Office.

PLIGHT OF INDIANS ABROAD

Bombay Indian Chamber Assure Support To Direct Action In South Africa

The following statement has been issued by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay:—

The position of Indians abroad has been and is still steadily deteriorating. The apathy of His Majesty's Government and the inability of the Government of India to help them have encouraged foreign Governments to legislate with impunity against the legitimate rights of Indians within their territories. Recently, the italian usurpers in Ethiopia have enacted laws on the pattern of anti-Indian laws of the Union of South Africa. Our countrymen are relegated by law to the position of uncivilised people. They are prohibited from entering cinemas, theatres, hotels and have been ordered to remove their shops from the centre of the town of Adis Ababa.

UNHOLY CAMPAIGNS

Some of these shops are owned by Indians. The Government of Belgian Congo and the Mandated Territory of Ruanda Urundi have gone a step further. They have been arresting Indian nationals indiscriminately and punishing them to long terms of imprisonment and heavy fines without even a farcical trial. They are arrested on suspicion of trading in illicit gold. A representative of Indians in Belgian Congo has been in India for over a month. The latest news from that country is that his house was searched and a warrant of arrest has been issued for his arrest. It seems the authorities managed to discover illicit gold in his house during his absence!! His only crime is that he has been asking the Government and the people of India to extend their protection to their nationals in Belgian Congo. The Committee of the Chamber have mentioned only two recent glaring instances where foreign Governments have launched unholy campaigns against law-abiding and peace-loving nationals of this country.

IN BR. COMMONWEALTH

Within the so-called British Commonwealth of Nations, the position of Indians is progressively worsening. The worse aspect of the whole situation is that the solemn promises of the statesmen of some of the Dominions cannot be relied upon. Take South Africa, for instance. Ever since the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement of 1914, by which India undertook to prohibit emigration to South Africa and the latter promised to administer the existing laws in a "generous spirit" towards Indians, South Africa has not ceased enacting anti-Indian legislation. An instance of the flagrant breach of their solemn promises is the violation of the "upliftment" clause of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927. Nations who attach no moral value to their pledges are capable of doing anything and no wonder Indians in South Africa are threatened with two more anti-Indian Bills in the form of Segregation Bill and the Transvaal Asiatic Residence and Trading Bill. Indians in South Africa have exhausted all methods of constitutional protest, and have decided in desperation to launch a Passive Resistance campaign to vindicate their national honour.

IN KENYA

The Crown Colony of Kenya is notorious for anti-Indian agitation and has kept up her ill-reputation by the Kenya Order-in-Council. Under this Order, Indians are prohibited by law to own land in the Kenya Highlands, the best agricultural land in the country, whereas non-British subjects, no matter who they are, provided they hail from European countries, can settle on this sacrosanct land. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, in a recent representation to the Government of India, asks a pertinent question. He asks: "Is it proper, just or right that non-British subjects should be given preference over Indians in Kenya?" The Committee of the Chamber repeat the question, with all the emphasis at their command and earnestly desire a reply.

PITIABLE PLIGHT

The Indians abroad population is estimated at about forty lakhs. Everywhere throughout the world theirs is a pitiable sight. Their personal honour is not safe; their national pride is degraded at every step; they are robbed of their honest means of livelihood, Even Burma and Ceylon that owe everything to India,—even their very existence is due to India, the source of their culture, religion and civilisation,—have joined anti-Indian forces in the world.

The Government of India have stereotyped replies to the protests and representations made on behalf of our harassed countrymen abroad. We are told that they cannot interfere in the domestic affairs of the Union of South Africa because it is a Self-Governing Dominion and are within their right to legislate on a policy they consider to be in the interest of their country. But it is strange that nothing seems to be in the interest of South Africa except anti-Indian legislation. About foreign Governments, we are informed that the Government of India have no status to negotiate direct with them. All they undertake is to write to the British Foreign Office and the rest lies with London. About the Kenya Order-in-Council, they do not seem to agree with us as to interpretation of the Order.

Under these most exasperating circumstances, when we see our nationals abroad fighting desperate battles without the active help of the Government of India, it behoves the nation to adopt concerted action in order to hold out a helping hand to them.

HELP IN DIRECT ACTION

The Committee of the Chamber wish the South African Indians best success in the Passive Resistance Campaign, and assure them of their hearty sympathy and active support.

To Burma and Ceylon, the Committee will counsel moderation and suggest Round Table Conferences between India and the two coun-

(Continued in Col. 5).

Says grateful J.W.

READ THIS LETTER

"'Phyllosan' tablets have made a new man of me within a month. I was very much depressed and run-down but, after reading your advertisement, I tried 'Phyllosan' tablets and I can assure you that they have worked wonders for me. I am recommending them to my friends. 'Phyllosan' tablets do all you say and more . . ." . . . J. W

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THE VITALITY FOOD

Our Readers' Views

"Charanjiva's Advice"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to your article on page four of to-day's issue. I would be grateful if you would publish the following:

1. Mr. Charanjiva has gone to Europe entirely at his own expense, and is drawing no expense money from the A.I.L.T.A.
2. Most of the semi-finals on grass courts are now best of five sets.
3. Making matches longer, however, will not have the desired effect. What we must do, and hope to do, is to make our players realize that the best of physical condition is essential for success in tennis.—Yours, etc.

Honorary Secretary, A.I.L.T.A. Cricket Club of India.
Bombay June 7.

Evasion Of Law

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your esteemed columns to bring to light a rather latent tendency with the object that the Congress Government may take whatever action they deem necessary. I should just like to show how the landlord might seek to elude the Law in the matter of Property Tax, or as in one case he has already done, to transfer the burden to the shoulders of the tenants.

I reside in a tenement euphemistically styled "self-contained single-room flat", (doubtless this last word will shortly lose its significance in Bombay), in a group of three buildings, the owner of which, by the way, has in addition a few more about the same locality in Bombay North. Last year in April or so, as a result of some pressure, a number of tenants "depriving themselves of the use of these flats" and the consequent apprehension engendered on the landlord that tenements might remain vacant, the latter thought it was wise to reduce the rent by one rupee per "flat".

Cleverly enough, scenting trouble—because the Rent Enquiry Committee was set up even then—the landlord called the reduction a "discount". This was objected to by the tenants inasmuch as no "discount" was asked for, and as far as one could see there was no meaning in a "discount" for payment within the 10th of each month in respect of tenants, most of whom,—of course, barring exceptions if any—pay punctually either on the first and sometimes a bit earlier, or as soon as the salary for the month is drawn. But the landlord maintained there was no difference, and in any case he would christen his creation "Discount", and would not by any means alter it. So the tenants had to submit unless all the hundred and fifty and odd people with their women and children thought of inconveniencing themselves and moving to new quarters.

It is a matter of common knowledge that we have in the wake of the Property Tax legislation brought in by Government with a view to seeing that the 'status quo' is maintained by the landlords not shifting the tax on to other shoulders. In utter contempt of this the landlord stuck up a notice in his premises, which I quote in extenso, just to put the authenticity of my sources and the veracity of my account beyond question: "Tenants are hereby informed that the system of "discount" of Re. 1 that is at present allowed to those who pay their rent before the 10th of each month, will be discontinued from 1st May 1939".

The landlord was reminded about the law and informed that it would be directly contravening it if he enhanced rent in any way, call it what he might. Nothing daunted him and he retorted that he had to pay Property Tax out of the "discount" only, that he would naturally withdraw what—because he called it so—was upto him to give or not, that he had already consulted legal opinion in the matter, that he had no doubt that he was absolutely in the right and that whoever felt aggrieved might take any action he thought would bring relief.

"Discount"—whatever the construction put on this rather much abused commercialism—is a deduction from an amount due, or price of goods, in consideration of its being paid promptly. As a matter of fact this landlord takes his rent in advance, at least one month before his "flats" are actually used and not after parting with "goods" for the payment in cash of which on the spot, etc., etc.....discounts are usually paid in trade. I am afraid I should be embarking upon an exposition of the theory and practice of discount and taking up a lot of your valuable space if I were to demonstrate that the rupee per "flat" now added is not a discount at all, but an enhancement which is contrary to the law enacted by the Congress Government. Suffice it to say that those on whom this impost falls will pay the rent as much in advance as they used to do before.

"A man may call his house an island if he likes; there is no Act of Parliament against that I believe!" said Squeers to justify his calling the den of a school he ran by the appellation. "Dotheboys Hall", if we are to believe his great biographer, Charles Dickens. In pre-modern times this was probably in order, but to-day is there no way out?—Yours, etc.,

"NICHOLAS NICKELBY".
Bombay.

Parsi Marriage And Divorce Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act of 1936 came in force in June 1936, after opinions were invited from public institutions and individuals of the Parsi community; and it was placed on the statute book only after the preliminaries had been gone through and due discussions having taken place. Only three years have elapsed since the new Act became a law, and now a move has been made by certain parties to amend the Act without any urgency for it. I, therefore, fail to see the propriety of making amendments in such a short space of three years. In the month of March 1939, the Hon. Mr. M. N. Dalal introduced the bill in the Council of State, where, at Government's suggestion, it has been agreed to circulate it for eliciting public opinion. The mover of the amendment has come forward to suggest certain amendments to Section 40 (1) (a) and 40 (2) and to make an addition of Clause (3) to it.

Clauses 1 (a), (b) and 2 of Section 40 of the Act of 1936 read as under:—

40. (1) The Court may, if it shall think fit at the time of passing any decree under this Act or subsequently thereto, on Application made to it for the purpose, order that the husband shall,—

(a) to the satisfaction of the Court, secure to the wife while she remains chaste and unmarried such gross sum or such month or periodical payment of money for a term not exceeding her life as, having regard to her own property if any, her husband's ability and the conduct of the parties, shall be deemed just, and for that purpose may require a proper instrument to be executed by all necessary parties and suspend the pronouncing of its decree until such instrument shall have been duly executed, or

(b) make such monthly payments to the wife for her maintenance and support as the Court may think reasonable.

(2) The Court, if satisfied that there is a change in the circumstances of either party at any time, may at the instance of either party vary, modify or rescind such order in such manner as the Court may deem just.

The Hon. Mr. Dalal proposes to amend Section 4) as under:—

(a) in sub-section (1), after the words "The husband shall" the words "while she remains chaste and unmarried" shall be inserted;

(b) in clause (a) of sub-section (1), the words "while she remains chaste and unmarried" shall be omitted;

(c) after sub-section (2) the following sub-section shall be added:—

(3) "All orders for alimony or maintenance in favour of the wife made either under the provisions of the Parsi—Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, or under the provisions of this Act, shall cease to have effect if after the passing of such orders the wife has re-married or has not remained chaste".

The mover has failed to notice clearly the construction of Clause 40(2) in which there is no omission, as he seems to think; but to say that there has been an omission is entirely incorrect and misleading. The framer of the Act of 1936 were fully aware of the fact that Section 41(1) (b) and Section 40(2) apply in cases of permanent alimony, in which case full discretion is vested to the court to decide each case on its merits, i.e., to say it all depends on the facts and circumstances of each case and the existing circumstances. Therefore, the words "while she remains chaste and unmarried" were purposely excluded in Clause (1)(b) and in Clause 2 of Section 40; and there is absolutely no ground for saying that the omission of these words in Clause 40(1) (b) and Clause 2 of Section 40 is accidental. The omission is "intentional" as will be seen from the tenor of Section 42(2) which amply provides for the contingency of re-marriage or lack of chastity, i.e., to say the words "if there is a change in the circumstances of either party at any time", etc.

I do not agree with the mover that the wording of the Sub-Sections of Section 40 as it stands is loose. The mover in support of his amendment has referred to an alleged injustice caused in a case (suit No. 5 of 1927, Bai Manekbai v. N. J. Vachha) in which the Appeal Court dismissed the appeal with costs. The attention of the mover and the members of the Council of State and Assembly may well be invited to the fact that in that particular case, no stipulation in the order was made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar that the amount of alimony was payable to the wife until her death or re-marriage. It was a personal order in which no period of time was mentioned, and the payment would, therefore, ordinarily be a payment for life. This is what the Court has decided after hearing the arguments of both the parties. The powers vested in the court under Section 40(2) could not be snatched away by the introduction of the new amendment proposed by the mover.

The amendment involves delicate questions of law, and it is highly desirable in the interests of the community that the usual necessary formalities, as was done at the time of passing the new Act of 1936, are gone through before the amendment is discussed, in order to enable both the Houses to give their decisions dispassionately. It is absolutely necessary that in August next when the Council of State receives public opinions, they might agree to refer it to a select committee, as was done in the case of Dr. Deshmukh's Bill, to scrutinize the opinions received and then brought before the assembly for further consideration, as has been done in the past.

Presumably, the mover has failed to be acquainted with the full facts of the case. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, while moving the amendment to the Bill, he has stated that the amendment of the Act is intended to remove the doubt and express more clearly the intention of the framers of the Act. The intention of the framers of the Act has been well expressed by the two able judges in the appeal case. Also the Hon. Mr. Justice Wadia has rightly pointed out in his judgment that the three Sub-Sections of Seciton 40 of the Act of 1936 are quite "independent of each other" and each of the three clauses are to be applied under different circumstances on different occasions This clears up the doubt that there is no accidental omission in the clauses.

From the above proposed amendment it appears that the phrase "while she remains chaste and unmarried" is already provided for in Section 40(a) of the Act of 1936. So I have been forced to the conclusion—and I honestly believe though I am open to conviction—that it has been a clever manoeuvre on the part of the mover to remove the phrase from its proper place, i.e., clause (a) and put it in (1) where it is not at all wanted in order to defeat the decision of the Appeal Court in Suit No. 5 of 1927 (Bai Manekbai vs. N. J. Vachha.)

The mover further proposes to add a new clause after Sub-Section (2) which in my opinion is most ambiguous and vague in its nature and is not at all wanted.

Here I may point out that since the passing of the Act of 1865 unto now, i.e., for a period of nearly 73 years there has been on High Court record no more cases except one in which the question of chastity and re-marriage has been argued. So the mention of the word "all" in the proposed Section (3) is quite misleading and incorrect. So far there is only one case decided, and there is no justification for going through the trouble of amending the Act.

It would, indeed, be a strange thing if attempts be made on behalf of interested parties in every case to get Court's decision reversed, or that effects of the decision nullified by rushing to the Legislature for amending the Act without any necessity for it. This is not the true function of Legislature.

Moreover, the addition of the proposed sub-section (3) will surely deprive parties of rights already acquired by them. Even if the proposed sub-section (3) is added, it should be made applicable to cases which might arise hereafter and should not be allowed to affect orders already made by the Court before the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act of 1936 came into force. This is an attempt to cancel the order of alimony in Suit No. 5 of 1927.

I sincerely trust that the legislature should not come in the way of past cases decided by the High Court in which parties have enjoyed the rights and privileges for the past so many years. These are the days of reforms when women claim franchise and reforms to get more freedom and better facilities. I am sure no reasonable person would like to see that the rights and privileges they have been enjoying for the past many years may be santched away by the proposed amendment of the Hon. Mr. Dalal. Hon. Mr. Dalal's amendment is in no way better. His Bill is destructive rather than constructive. Mr. Dalal has no right to jeopardise the rights of women already acquired by them.

I earnestly hope the Parsi, Hindu, and Muslim councillors will look into this delicate law point with great interest and pay particular attention in view of the similar Acts for their communities recently introduced.

The councillors will thus realise that there is no need at all for amendment of the Act, as this move is clearly for the benefit of one single party only and the Legislature cannot naturally take into consideration the interest of one party, but instead it is bound to look to the general good of the public at large. It is hoped, therefore, that the proposed amendment of the Act which is meant to jeopardise the rights of women already acquired will be rejected summarily by both the Houses when it reaches the discussion stage.

As a journalist of long standing who is keenly interested in all legislative enactments pertaining to communal well-being, I have taken up this subject for discussion, having been convinced that a move is unfortunately made to rush through an amendment of the Act in the absence of any need or urgency for it having been proved.

If necessary—and if the Editor of this paper kindly allows me further hospitality of his valued columns—I shall take the trouble of quoting extracts from the judgments of the Honourable Courts who heard the cases connected with this matter, in order to make the situation clearer, without even a shadow of doubt.—Yours, etc.

ZOROASTRIAN JOURNALIST.

Extension To Mr. Khandalawala

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The decision of the Bombay Government in extending the period of services of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla the Chief Presidency Magistrate, from 15th June to 31st July 1939 is acclaimed with satisfaction and appreciation by all and every resident of Bombay. Mr. Khandalawalla has already made himself popular by his good disposition in dealing impartially with every case that comes before him and therefore the step taken by the Bombay Government to extend the services of the present Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay is praisworthy.

It would not be out of the way if the Government under the present atmosphere, when the impending prohibition programme is approaching, would exercise similar discretion and extend the period of services of another Presidency Magistrate Mr. W. K. Manker, of the 3rd Additional Court, who is to retire probably in the next month.

Mr. Manker has been for more than 16 yeares in the judicial department of the Government, and for about 3 years he has been on the Bench.

Mr. Manker's retirement will leave many cases to be tried "de-novo" which will be an extra encroachment on the public money and time. It will therefore be in the fitness of things if his term of services is extended.—Yours etc.,

"AN ADVOCATE"

Prohibition, Asavas And Aristas

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the Press Note issued by the Government regarding the Notifications under the Bombay Abkari Act prohibiting advertisements relating to liquor and medicated wines or other spirituous medical preparations and drugs. The said Press Note mentions that with a view to protect genuine spirituous medical preparations and not to inconvenience the medical profession, Government will from time to time issue lists of preparations manufactured, imported or sold by dealers, which will be exempted from the operation of the restriction. Our attention has also been drawn to the Government Notification in the Revenue Department dated 18th May 1939 bearing No. 9982/33 exempting 'inter alia' medical preparation manufactured in accordance with the British Pharmacopoea.

The Asavas and Aristas are prepared by Ayurvedic Scientific methods in accordance with the directions and prescriptions laid down in ancient Ayurvedic text books.

Government have recently passed Ayurvedic Medical petitioners' bill to encourage Ayurvedic medical Science. If Ayurvedic medicines are brought under prohibition Government's avowed aim to encourage Ayurved will be frustrated by Government itself. Moreover Ayurvedic Medical Practitioners use mainly Asavas, Aristas and other liquid preparations. Unless therefore the exemption from prohibition is granted in respect of Asavas and Aristas the Ayurvedic Practitioners and public who take their treatment from the Ayurvedic Practitioners will also suffer.

Asavas and Aristas, etc., which are manufactured according to Ayurvedic process will never produce intoxication. However Asawas and Aristas which are manufactured by the modern process by directly adding alcohol will produce intoxication and other harmful effects of alcohol.

It is wrong to suppose that when prohibition will come into force, people who are addicted to drinking alcohol will start drinking Asavas, Aristas, etc. This impression is false, as will be clear from the following facts:—

(1) Ayurvedic liquid preparations will never produce intoxication even though taken in large quantity at a time.

(2) Ayurvedic liquid preparations if drunk in large quantity at a time will produce harmful effects on the individual due to large dose of the ingredients of the preparation. This will prevent from starting taking Ayurvedic liquid preparations as substitutes for alcoholic drinks.

(3) Ayurvedic liquid preparations can never take place of toddy, a pint of which costs 2 annas or so whereas the same quantity of an Asava will cost Rs. 2 or more, for the latter is only meant to be taken as a medicine, its dose being one or two teaspoonfuls.

In conclusion I beg to state that taking into consideration the facts mentioned above I strongly hope that Government will be pleased to take prompt steps to exempt all Ayurvedic medicines from the operation of the Bombay Abkari (amended) Act and also from "Prohibition".—Yours, etc.,

D. V. SANDU.
Bombay.

States' Students' Grievance

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the occasion of the visit of the President and the leader of the States' people, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to the city of Bombay, I would like to address this communication to him, on behalf of the States' students in particular and student community in general.

I would like to draw his attention to the discrimination shown to the States' students by the Congress Government and the way in which the States' students are being treated as "foreigners" in contradiction to the aims and objects of the Congress. I would also request him to refer to the protests made by the students against this unjust discrimination through these very columns and also to the representation made by the former President of the Bombay Medical Union, Dr. S. K. Vaidya, to the Government and also to go through the articles recently published in this paper and written by Dr. S. K. Vaidya. This would give him an idea as to how the so-called British India people of the Province feel about the matter. Finally I would request him to move in the matter and try to remove this unwanted and unnecessary discrimination rules.—Yours etc.,

A MEDICAL STUDENT.

Archbishop On Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In all the Western countries the parsons are persistently preaching temperance. Inside the Church or outside it the duty of a parson is to discourage people from indulging into any sort of intoxicants because the foundation of the Christian religion is based on sobriety and purity of mind and body.

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay's lecture advocating freedom for the use of alcohol, therefore, came to many as a surprise. When the entire Indian community is demanding prohibition with one voice where was the necessity for the archbishop to go out of his way and speak in favour of the drink evil?

While the Parsis are carrying on anti-prohibition propaganda in an objectionable manner it must be said to the credit of the Christian community that they have never begged for any rights or exceptions. They are or atleast a majority of them are evidently in favour of immediate prohibition and the views expressed by the Archbishop are not being shared by them.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.
Bandra.

Is Gul-Making From Sweet Toddy Paying

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Though very late, the Bombay Government seems to have realized the effects of their Prohibition policy on over four thousand tappers and agriculturists of the Umbergaon and Dahnu in Thana District alone, for over 1,00,000 a lac of trees are tapped in two talukas and the said number of tappers and agriculturists will be thrown out of work

As a relief to them gul-making is put before them but I cannot understand how gul-making is to be paying. The first gul-making was done on my estate last year and it was a failure.

A tapper can manage to tap about fifty trees with the help of at least one helper. A tree yields about 25 to 30 gallons of toddy, and from this juice 30 to 35 lbs. of gul can be made during the entire tapping season.

Taking it for granted that this gul can compete with sugar-cane gul, even then the price realized would be—Rs. 1-8-0 per tree, i.e., Rs. 75 for fifty trees.

Now counting Rs. 10 ten per month for the tapper and Rs. 5 per month for the helper it comes to Rs. 15 a month and as the season lasts for 5 months it would come to Rs. 75. Besides pots, fuel, rent for trees, paint for numbering etc., may cost at least Rs. 80 counting tree rent at one rupee.

Now from the above facts it is clear that the income is Rs. 75 and the expenditure is Rs. 155 a clear loss of Rs. 80.

I cannot understand why should a responsible body like Government should be carried away by sentiments and connive at facts and figures

Will the promoters of gul-making care to read the following books?.

(1). Department of agriculture, Bombay Bulletin No. 93 of 1919.

Palm Gul-Manufacture of the "Bombay Presidency by V. G. Gokhale. L. Ag.,

and learn where they lead the poor tappers by throwing them into gul-making?—Yours, etc.

"TODDY".
Gholwad.

Some Objections Considered

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—"None are so blind as those who will not see"—says an old proverb. One is reminded of it, when one considers the tremendous amount of lying propaganda that is being carried on by vested interests and enemies of the Congress combined, in their unholy opposition to the Prohibition Drive launched by the Congress Government of Bombay.

Thousands will be thrown out of employment, they say: If Government were to allow gaming houses and prostitution dens, I have no doubt that a few thousands would get employment of a sort. If Sutta shops were licensed, then also a few thousands would find some sort of work. Are those therefore, who bring forward this argument, prepared to do this, in the interests of employment of a few thousands. Let them who advocate this, carry their argument to its logical conclusion and they will see the absurdity of the whole stand they are taking up.

Again they say that drinkers will continue to drink wine in other forms like methylated spirits to satisfy their urge. We, who have done some temperance work, amongst the mill-populations of Ahmedabad and Bombay know the hollowness of the argument, that seems so unanswerable to some. The average drinker is rarely so far gone, as to go to this extent. He is merely a weak man who cannot resist a temptation—very often, though he very much wishes to do so. Remove the temptation and 75 per cent of the drinkers will turn round to some healthier drinks. But to make this habit permanent, drink must be unobtainable—prohibition does this, and therefore it provides an opportunity for at least three-fourths of the drinkers to give up their bad habit.

But supposing Prohibition fails in this—supposing as these protogonists of the drink—traffic say, many of those who drink wine to-day, will take the dangerous drinks like methylated spirit—even then, what of the coming generation? If liquor is made unobtainable, surely the children of those who might take spirits instead, will not form the wine habit as happens at present! A drunkard may himself drink methylated spirits, because he cannot help it—he is surely not going to give it to the children as he does often give wine to-day—and thus atleast his children will benefit by the prohibition, if he does not do so, himself!!. To me, the greatest benefit of prohibition seems, that it prevents new recruits to the drunkard's army—in the form of children and youngsters and a generation of prohibition will by this natural process of restriction, eliminate 75 per cent, of the evil in a perfectly natural way. The futility of the 'drinker will drink something else—worse than wine'—argument thus becomes clear, and the utility of Prohibition stands unchallenged.

Surely the average Parsee has sufficient self-respect not to desire to make his living out of a vice-trade! Surely they have sufficient confidence in their own well-proved business abilities, to be sure that they will find better and more virtuous fields in which to make money, than the drink-traffic. Let them realise that the community that gave us a Tata, a Ponchkhanwala, a Sethna, a Godrej, a Phirozshah Mehta, and a Dadabhoy Naroji is capable of something for better than growing rich at the expense of and by ruining the families of thousands of the poor labourers and workers of India.

India owes a great debt to the Parsee community in many fields of effort. And the Parsees will add to it—and prove their worthiness to live side by side with us, by helping the great Prohibition movement, now going on under the Congress auspices in India.—Yours, etc.,

P. N. MOHILE.

Free! Fit as a fiddle—after years of sluggishness. After years of feeling tired and languid. After years of being out of sorts, of suffering from the sallow, pimply skin, superfluous fat and aches and pains that *must* follow when the system is not cleansed daily. *Read this:*

"I am writing to let you know that after years of chronic constipation, I am now free, not only myself, but my wife, who was a greater sufferer than I . . . Life is grand! That is how your salt has made us both feel. I think you should describe your salt as 'perfect health in a bottle'."

NEW HEALTH FOR THOUSANDS!

Every letter you read about Fynnon Salt represents dozens in our files. They all tell the same story. If *you* are heavy and lifeless and feel the heat too much, take a dose of Fynnon Salt in a glassful of water every morning. It will purify your blood stream, free your system of clogging poisonous wastes, and leave you feeling fresh and fit, 'cool as a cucumber,' ready to tackle work and play with energy. Fynnon Salt does its wonderful work because it contains the natural elements—Sodium, Potassium and Lithium—which are found at the famous Spas in Europe. Rich people from all over the world, including India, come to drink these wonderful natural waters; but now you can get all these benefits in Fynnon Salt. Aches, pains, sluggish liver, constipation — whatever your trouble, here is a natural remedy to end it for good and all. Fynnon Salt is sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazaars. In case of difficulty write to: J. L. Morrison Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

KF 675

AMPHIBIOUS AMBULANCE IN LONG TEST

SYNDEY, (By Mail.) Mr. Alfred Williamson has invented an amphibious ambulance for war use. It consists of a rowing boat which can be propelled by oars on either land or sea.

In his invention Mr. Williamson will set out from Adelaide to Sydney by road on June 15. He expects to travel 100 miles a day.

Mr. Williamson stated that the Inspector-General of the Military Forces (Lieut.-General E. K. Squires) had inspected the float-car and was greatly impressed. When it had completed its run to Sydney it was to be handed over to the Inventions Board.

In Melbourne Mr. Williamson will demonstrate the floatcar's amphibious qualities by crossing the Yarra in it. In Sydney he will cross the harbour.—"Austral News."

Amoy Is Dead To-day

Prosperous Treaty Port In Japanese Hands

For more than four decades one of the most prosperous tradina ports of Fukien, a maritime province in South China, and one of the main ports of exit and entry for Chinese emigrants in the Straits Settlement and Netherlands East Indies, Amoy has become a dead island since its occupation by the Japanese more than a year ago.

Whereas there were originallv 180,000 residents in Amoy, excluding the population of Kulangsu opposite Amoy which was turned into an International Settlement by virtue of the Treaty of Nanking between China and Britain in 1842, the present population of the ex-commercial capital of Fukien is less than 30,000, one-sixth of the pre-war figure.

With the drastic decrease of inhabitants, business conditions in the once booming city of Amoy naturally deteriorated. Save for the "trading firms," 'sukiyaki' restaurants and other business establishments run by the Japanese and Formosans, there are only a handful of Chinese stores which remain half-closed.

HIGH HOPES SHATTERED.

Disillusioned the Japanese invaders must have been, for they originally attached great hopes to the seizure of Amoy. But as a result of the many atrocities perpetrated by their marines after their landing, almost the entire population, save some 10,000 who could not leave, fled for their lives.

It may be mentioned that the prosperity of Amoy depended to a considerable extent on remittances from overseas Chinese in the Straits, Netherlands India, Manila, Formosa and Hongkong. With Amoy fallen into Japanese hands, this source of revenue has been entirely stopped. At the same time, the Fukienese settlers in the South Seas have shied away from Amoy.

Only of value to the Japanese is Amoy's military importance. No more than 140 nautical miles from the Formosan coast, Amoy can be turned into a Japanese base of operations against South China. In actual hostilities, the Japanese may use Amoy as a supply station. Their presence at Amoy may also constitute a source of menace to the province of Fukien, or to the entire South China.

Japanese pacification of Amoy has proceeded at a snail's pace To restore the prosperity of Amoy the Japanese shipped some 1,000 Formosans, mostly rowdies, to inhabit the city. Then they sent Chinese who are on their payroll to Hongkong and this small island opposite Amoy, to induce the original residents to return to their old homesteads.

FISHING MONOPOLY.

In the meantime, the Japanese issued a proclamation saying that "if the residents fail to return before the stipulated time their property will be confiscated.' This only succeeded in inducing 1,000 odd people to return.

Leaving the Japanese atrocities aside, which were the order of the day in the dark hours of Amoy, the invaders have proceeded with their economic aggression in real earnest. They are already planning to work the manganese mines at Hoshan in the mainland back of Amoy.

At the same time, the Japanese have organized a fishing company to monopolize the fish trade. Fish are bought from the Chinese fishermen at ridiculously low prices and are sold to the public at almost prohibitive rates. Also, they restrict the fishing lots of the Amoy fishermen.

During the last few months, the Japanese have been forcing military notes on the Amoy inhabitants. A peasant of Hoshan, Yang Fu-hai, had his left ear cut off by the Japanese marines for refusing to accept a military note He was later taken to the Japanese naval headquarters whereafter he was paraded through the main streets by 20 Japanese plain-clothes men. Yang was forced to hold a placard on which was inscribed: "Yang- Fu-hai will serve as a warning to those who refuse to accept military notes."

When the party reached Hoshan, the infuriated peasants stoned the Japanese as a result of which they were all detained and severely punished.

No time was lost by the Japanese to attempt undermining the Chinese national currency. Formosan ronins have been making counterfeit notes of the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, the Farmers' Bank of China and fifty-cent notes of the Fukien Provincial Bank.

Japanese oppression, instead of cowing the Amoy people into submission, has merely fanned their patriotic sentiment. Uprisings have broken out and the most active of all patriotic societies in Amoy is the "Youth Territory-Recovery Blood and Soul Corps."

Under Japanese occupation since early 1938 Amoy's population of 180,000 has dropped to a mere 30,000. Its pre-war prosperity has vanished with the cessation of overseas Chinese remittances, while high-handed oppression has only helped to fan the flame of patriotism and resistance among the Chinese.

Despite the Japanese vigilance, anti-Japanese and patriotic handbills have been frequently discovered in Amoy. Japanese officers and troops are often sniped at by the corpsmen at night.

At the last Mid-Autumn Festival, the Japanese held a public entertainment at the park under bright moon-light. At the height of the party, a group of young patriots hurled bombs and fired shots at the merry-making Japanese. Scores were killed and wounded and what was planned to be a hilarious affair turned out to be a tragedy.

So serious was the situation that the Japanese military had to call for more police officers from Formosa. Meanwhile, the Japanese naval landing party headquarters issued a proclamation in the Japanese-controlled 'All-Fukien Daily' and the 'Recovery Daily' threatening military punishment to anyone who carries arms and who commits acts of terrorism.

Japanese-employed policemen and able bodied male adults were forcibly drafted by the Japanese as cannon-fodders in their invasion of Kwang-tung last October. The adults were first recruited as "cops." But the Japanese found out later that they fraternized with the "Youth Territory-Recovery Blood and Soul Corps."

At that time, the Japanese were faced with a shortage of troops notwithstanding the fact that they had transferred a greater part of the Amoy garrison and a part of the Koreen and Formosan garrisons to Kwangtung. So they fooled the Japanese-employed police, saying that they would be sent to Formosa for training. As a matter of fact they were shanghaied to Kwantung to bear the brunt of fighting.

This was followed by a forcible enlistment of able-bodied male adults. Those who refused to join the Japanese military service were mercilessly put to death. For instance, the son of Hung Chao-chi, a native of Amoy, who was only 20 years old, was executed for refusing to join the Japanese army.

AUSTRALIA HAS MORE CARS THAN ITALY

CANBERRA, (By Mail.) Australia now has a wireless set to every six persons, a car to every eight, and a telephone to every ten.

Registered cars now aggregate 882,699 or 16,500 more than there were three months ago. There are 1,100,000 wireless sets in use and nearly 650,000 telephones, for a population of less than 7,000,000. Italy, with a population of 43,000,000, has only 312,000 private cars.—"Australia News."

INDO-BURMESE TRADE MATTERS

RANGOON, June 7.

Great interest has been created in local business circles by a communication from Simla published in a local paper dealing with trade matters between Burma and India.

This message points to problems facing the Government of India. The shipping concerns in Burma have observed with interest the reference in the same message to the carriage of the cargo traffic between India and Japan in which Indian shipping now seems to claim an adequate share. That the claim of Indian shipping in this trade is now being considered by the Government of India is regarded as a good augury for the future.—United Press.

Congress Constitutional Amendments

(Continued from Page 16).

is qualified under clause (a) and (b) shall be eligible for election as a delegate to the Congress or as a member of Provincial or District Congress Committee unless he has been a member of the Congress for three consecutive years at the time of election provided that at the time of offering himself for such election he is not a member of any other parallel committee; provided further that it shall be open to the Executive of the Provincial Congress Committee to grant an exemption in favour of any person regarding the aforesaid qualification for elections in 1939 and 1940.

Clause (c) Renumber clause (c) as clause (d). Omit from lines 1 and 2 the words "of any elected Congress Committee shall be a member of any similar committee."

Insert between the word "communal" and "organisation" the word "or any other."

Add the following words at the end—"shall be eligible for election to any office or membership of any elective Congress Committee".

Insert after Article V—the following new Article:—

ELECTION TRIBUNALS

"ARTICLE VIII—The Executive of the Provincial Congress Committee shall unanimously or by a majority of at least three-fourths of its members, appoint a Provincial Election Tribunal no member of which shall stand as a candidate for election as a delegate or to any office or membership of an elective Congress Committee in the Province during the term of his office. The Provincial Election Tribunal shall appoint one or more persons to constitute a District Tribunal in each District to receive and decide disputes relating to enrolment of members, preparation or maintenance of Register of members and election of delegates and office-bearers and members of elective Committees, provided that no person so appointed shall be a candidate for election during his term of office;

Provided that it shall not be necessary to appoint a District Tribunal in the provinces of Bombay, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara and provided furtner that if there is no District Tribunal appointed in any other province for any reason whatsoever objections will be filed before and disposed of by the Provincial Election Tribunal.

"ARTICLE IX—The Register of Members shall be brought up to date on or before the 15th of September every year and shall be open to inspection by any member of the Congress at the office where it is kept from 16th to 23rd September.

"ARTICLE X—(a) Any person whose name is omitted from the Register of members or who objects to the entry of any name therein may submit an objection in writing stating the reasons for challenging such entry or omission to the District Tribunal on or before the 30th of September.

(b) The District Tribunal will after hearing the objection and any other party concerned may direct any name to be entered into or omitted from the register as the case may be on or before the 10th October.

(c) The District Tribunal shall maintain a record of all proceedings before it and a copy of its order directing any amendment in the Register shall be forwarded by it to the District Congress Committee concerned and the District Congress Committee shall amend the Register where required in accordance therewith. The Register after such amendment, if any, shall be final, except for any change rendered necessary by disciplinary action taken against any member by a competent authority."

ARTICLE VI:—

Renumber Article VI as "ARTICLE XI".

Clause (a) Transfer the "note" from the end of clause (e) to the end of clause (a).

Clause (e)—from line 2 omit the words "urban and rural".

Clause (f)—omit from the first two lines the words beginning with "the rural to words "shall each" and begin the clause with the words "Each constituency shall".

PROVISO I—Omit Proviso I.

From Proviso III line I omit the words "and also Burma".

Renumber Provisos II and III as Provisos I and II.

Clause (g) From line 3 omit the words "for any urban or rural area".

From line 4 omit the words "urban and rural".

Add at the end of clause (g)—

Provided that where the number of members enrolled in a constituency is less than 250 or less than half the prescribed quota as the case may be, the constituency will not be entitled, to return a delegate, but where the number enrolled is half or more than half the prescribed quota it will elect a delegate".

Insert the following new Article XII after Article VI—

ELECTION COMPLAINTS

"ARTICLE XII—(a) It will be open to any member of the Congress within a Constituency to lodge a complaint about an election within the constituency before the District Tribunal within seven days of the declaration of the result of such election and the District Tribunal shall decide the complaint.

(b) Until the election is set aside by the District Tribunal the person elected shall be deemed to have been duly elected.

(c) An appeal shall lie to the Provincial Election Tribunal against any order passed by the District Tribunal within seven days of the passing of such order. The order of Provincial Election Tribunal shall be final.

(d) The Working Committee may lay down rules for the conduct of elections and lodging and disposal of objections and complaints and appeals.

(e) The Provincial Election Tribunal shall on its own motion or on report by a District Tribunal, have the power to direct that any person found guilty of misconduct in connection with enrolment of members, maintenance of Register of members, election or lodging of a false objection or complaint shall be disqualified from standing as a candidate for election or be expelled from the Congress for such period as it may consider just and proper."

IX ART. VII:—

A. I. C. C. ELECTION.

Renumber Art VII. as Art XIII. Clauses (a) and (b) Substitute the following for Clauses (a) and (b).

(a) "The delegates in every province shall elect one-eighth of their number as representatives of the Province on the All-India Congress Committee: provided that no province shall have less than five representatives on the All-India Congress Committee except Delhi which shall have four (b) This election shall take place in the following manner: Two-thirds of the number of the seats shall be filled territorially by the delegates from areas fixed by the executive of the Provincial Congress Committee electing them by single distributive vote. The remaining one-third of the number of seats shall be filled by all the delegates in the Province assembled at the meeting and voting according to the method of proportional representation by single transferable vote.

(c) The Executive of the Provincial Congress Committee shall fix the territorial areas for the election of the two-thirds of the All-India Congress Committee members and shall allot the number to each such area having regard to the number of members enrolled in that area:

Provided, however, that in the case of Provinces sending five or less members to the All-India Congress Committee the territorial election shall not take place and the election of all their representatives for the All-India Congress Committee shall take place at a meeting of all the delegates by the method of proportional representation by single transferable vote.

(d) Elections shall be by ballot.

Clause (c)—Renumber the clause as number (e).

Renumber Articles VIII as Art XIV.

Article IX as Art XV.

Article X as Art XVI.

Article XI as Art XVII.

ARTICLE XI—In line four insert the words "presided over by the President-Elect" between the words "Committee" and "shall."

Renumber Article XII as Article XVIII, Art. XIII as Art. XIX, Art. XIV as Art. XX, and from Clause (g) omit words "as Subjects Committee" after the words "All-India Congress Committee." renumber Art. XV as Art. XXI, At. XVI as Art XXII, Art XVII as Art XXIII, Art XVIII as Art XXIV, Art XIX as Art XXV, and Art XX as Art XXVI.

From A.—Insert below the space for signature of applicant—"Attested by ....."

(SIGNED BY):—Rajendra Prasad; Jawaharlal Nehru; Pattabhi Seetaramayya; Narendra Deo; and J. B. Kriplani.

JAWAHAR'S NOTE

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has appended the following note:—

In article 5 (c) it has been suggested that the words "or any other" be added after the words "communal". This widens the scope of the clause and it is possible that this new addition might be misused to some extent. I have, therefore, hesitated to agree to this change. There can be no doubt that an organisation should have the power to keep out of its committees such persons as are engaged in activities opposed to the objective or policy of that organisation. It may also be necessary to apply this new rule to other organisations as suggested. I think that this power is inherent in an organisation and the Congress possesses it without express authority being given to it by the constitution. There are in India to-day many disruptive tendencies and forces which might, unless checked, weaken the Congress internally. Logically, therefore, I appreciate the reason for the change suggested. But in the atmosphere of to-day such a change is likely to be misconstrued and may lead to wrong results. In my opinion, where action is necessary, it should be taken against individuals who have erred, and this should be taken unhesitatingly. Action against organisations should be avoided as far as possible, though on rare occasions this may become inevitable. In any event nothing should be done to create the impression that opinions as such are being penalised.— SD: JAWAHARLAL.

NARENDRA DEVA'S DISSENT

Acharya Narendra Dev has appended the following note:—

It is sought to amend the present article 5 (c) by the insertion of the words "or any other" between the words "communal" and "organisation". The amendment is apparently un-exceptionable but, in my opinion, no case has been made out for the introduction of these words. The clause as amended is further liable to be misused as it places large powers in the hands of Working Committee for banning class organisations or political group and parties within the Congress. Such a demand has already been made in certain quarters and it would appear as if the proposed change is being recommended to satisfy that demand. The Congress has no doubt the right to ban organisations which are anti-national and whose political objectives and policies are in conflict with those of the Congress, and such a right can be exercised whenever a clear case has been established. It is also open to Provincial Congress Committees to take disciplinary actions against such individual members of the Congress as indulge in activities which are opposed to the Congress objective and policies. But certainly it would be highly improper to prevent Congressmen from participating in class organisations whose political objective is the same as that of the Congress but whose economic programme may not for the moment be identical with that of the Congress.

DISASTROUS STEP

In my humble judgment if ever any action is taken against such class organisations under the amended clause, it would lead to disastrous results. It would not only further lead to discard and disharmony in the Congress ranks but will also alienate other anti-Imperialist organisations from the Congress.

The second point on which I differ from my colleagues relates to the proposed change in Article 7(b). The present system of election to the A. I. C. C. on the principle of single transferable vote is proposed to be substantially abolished. Under the new arrangement only 1|3rd of the number of seats will be filled by the present method of election.

FEAR FOR MINORITIES

Right of election to the A. I. C. C. by proportional representation by single transferable vote has been exercised by political minorities since the year 1935 and it is greatly cherished by them specially at the present moment when party feelings run high and an atmosphere of mutual suspicion prevails in the Congress. The withdrawal of such a right at the present moment is inopportune. It is liable to be interpreted as an attempt to drive out minorities from the A. I. C. C.

Various political groups within the Congress should have the fullest opportunity to influence and mould the policy of the Congress and as the A. I. C. C. also functions as the Subjects Committee for the Open Session, political groups which are in a minority to-day, will certainly not be in a position to influence the decisions of the Congress when the new rule is put into operation.

The fact that one-third of the seats will continue to be filled by the present method of election does not substantially alter the position.

The communal minorities also take advantage of the present provision and get some representation on the A. I. C. C. but after the discontinuance of the present system in a large measure it would not be possible for them also to secure any representation worth the name on the A. I. C. C.

It has been pointed out that the present system of election to the A. I. C. C. suffers from some defects which have to be remedied. In my opinion it should not be difficult to remedy these defects while substantially retaining the system.

Again it has been nobody's case that the present system of election to the A. I. C. C. has led to corruption in the Congress.'—A. P.

SEQUEL TO LEAGUE FLAG HOISTING

LARKANA, (Sind) June 7.

Following the hoisting of the Muslim League flag over the school building of the Local Board School at Dokri, the Hindu students have gone on strike. The school is being attended by the Muslim students only.

The Hindu Panchayat is considering the proposal of starting a separate school for Hindu students.—United Press.

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You need not wake tired and listless. You need not go through the day in a half awake state. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 is the great sleep bringer and restorative. Four of the most nourishing foods in the world are blended together to make this delicious chocolate flavoured food-drink.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS UP.

Irregular Price Movements On Stock Exchange

SCATTERED SELLING IN STERLING

BOMBAY: June 8.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York Market displayed some activity following improved enquiry owing to steadier Liverpool where tight spot situation continues a chief sustaining factor. However, with prospects of export subsidy still uncertain traders are chary of entering the market freely.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

On London Stock Exchange price movements to-day were rather irregular.

Gilt-edged Securities were quiet.

The Sterling-Dollar cross rate gave way under scattered selling to 4.68.44.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, June 8.

Previous closing	8.35
To-day's opening	8.38
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	8.39
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, June 8.

Previous closing	4.73
To-day's opening	4.74
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	4.74
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 174-8
April May 1940	Rs. 162-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 8.

The trading in October began at 8.38 i.e. three points higher than the last closing.

Prices advanced on steadier Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying but thereafter the demand slackened with October reacting slightly to 8.37.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 8.

The local cotton magket was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 8.

Following are the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July (9.16/9.15) 9.24/9.24
October (8.25/8.25) 8.38/8.38
December (8.06/8.05) 8.18/8.17

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, June 8.

American July (5.02) 5.20
American October (4.67) 4.78
Giza July (6.57) 6.68
Giza October (6.61) 6.72

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, June 8.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop June July (£25 5/8 paid and value) £25 1/2 sellers
Dunlop August (£28 1/2) £28 1/2 sellers
Lightning August (£26 1/2) £26 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/4 paid and buyers) £8 5/16 paid and buyers
Forward October December (8 7/16 value) 8 1/2 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£12 3/16 sellers £12 3/16
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£12 1/4 paid) £12 1/4 sellers

METALS

Tin (£22 3/4 buyers £226 sellers. Steady) £225 1/2 buyers £225 3/4 sellers. Dull
Lead (£14 3/8 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Steady) £14 3/8 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/2 to £48 3/4) £47 3/4 to £48 1/2
Iron (102) 102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 8.

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 49 7/8d.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 8.

Previous closing	4.68 1/2
To-day's opening	4 68 7/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 7/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 8.

Previous closing	4.68.51
To-day's opening	4.68.53
To-day's closing	4.68.44

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, June 8.

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.75
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 8.

London Exchanges with the sterling dollar at 4.68.53 but thereafter gave way under small selling orders to 4.68.44.

Franc opened at 175.75 and continued quiet and featureless.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.163) 13.181
New York on Bombay (34.94) 34.94
Berlin on Milan (0.87) 0.87
London on Milan (89.10) 89.07
London on Shanghai (0-8 nominal) 0-6 3/4 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-4) £7-8-5
Silver (19 15/16d) 19 15/16d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 8.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

Small Indian buying. American trade also bought. Sellers holding back

LONDON SILVER

London, June 8.

Spot	(19 15/16d) 19 15/16d. nil
Forward	(19 3/4d) 19 3/4d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, June 8.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-4) £7-8-5

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 8.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 49 7/8. The general trend was easier reflecting disappointing overseas cables while later further recession occurred on larger shipments.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, June 8.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.75 3/8. Prices advanced on scattered local support influenced by slightly unfavourable weather news from South-West with the rate rising to 0.75 3/4.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 8.

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 45) dol 44 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 1/2 dol 24 7/8
U S Common New Stock (dol 49 7/8) dol 48 3/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 8.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £86 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday, May 30. £86 3/4
Wednesday, May 31, £87
Thursday, June 1, £86 3/4 Ex Div.
Friday, June 2, £86 3/4
Monday, June 5 £86 3/4
Tuesday, June 6, £86 1/2
Wednesday, June 7, £86 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 8.
4-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£97) £97
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£87) £85 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£107 1/2) £107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£104) £104
5 per cent 1942-47 (£105 1/2) £105 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£99 1/4) £99 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£102 5/8) £102 3/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£68 7/8) £68 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£95 3/4) £95 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4 £102 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£108) £107 7/8
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£95 1/4) £95 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£107 7/8) £107 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 8.

London Stock Exchange was quietly steady.

Giltedged securities attracted some interest but business was small. Three and half per cent was quoted at £86 3/4 i.e. five shillings higher than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (17-9) 17-9
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (59-6) 59-6
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/4) dol 4 1/4
Elec Music Industry (10-10 1/2) 10-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (25-3) 25-3
Imperial Chemical (32-0) 32-3
Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-0) 64-7 1/2
San Paulo 4 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£21 1/2) £22 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (29-0) 28-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (38-0) 37-1 1/2
Ford Motors (17-6) 17-6
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£54 3/4) £54 3/4
British American Tobacco Ordinary (100-0) 99-4 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£6 3/4) £6 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (133-9) 133-1 1/2
P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Distillers (95-6) 95-0
Bradford Dye (4-4 1/2) 4-4 1/2
British Celanese (5-0) 5-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (34-1 1/2) 32-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (27-0) 27-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-3) 3-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (19-10 1/2) 20-9
Inter Nickels (dol 53 1/4) dol 52 1/8
Indian Iron (37-6) 37-6

TEA SHARES

Assam (18-0) 18-0
Donaro Tea (30-0) 30-7 1/2
Empire of India (25-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2

JUTE

Barnagore (£11) £11

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-7 1/2) 27-7 1/2
Gula Kelampong (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-10 1/2) 28-10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (31-3) 30-0
Burma Corporation (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (£13) £12 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (50-7 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 3/8) £15 3/8
Associated Portland Cement (73-9) 73-9
Trinidad Leasehold (90-0) 89-4 1/2
Sub Nigel (£11 3/8) £11 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-0) 29-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (24-4 1/2) 24-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (81-3) 80-0
Burma Oil (75-0) 74-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (8-10 1/2 8-4 1/2
Shell Transport (86-3) 85-0
Royal Dutch (£36 1/8) £35 5/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£36 1/4) £36 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£16) £15 3/4
London North Eastern Def (£3 1/8) £3
London Southern Def (£18 1/8) £17 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£117) £117
London Transport 'C' (£80) £80

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Danzig Rumours Cause Easiness

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 8.

On the Stock Exchange prices generally eased on unfavourable rumours concerning Danzig. Giltedged securities were initially depressed by new Australian Loan wherein dealings began at 1 1/4 discount. Underwriters had to take up nearly 80 per cent of issue. Oils were lower on Amsterdam sales.

Foreign Exchanges:—Pending indications of the level whereat Chinese Exchange Fund intends to reinsert official supporting Peg. Chinese Dollar at present was nominal in market. Small business was transacted to-day around 6 3/4d, which compares with over 7d. yesterday.

Wall Street opened easier

UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

The report of the Directors of the above Bank for the year ending 31st March 1939, says that the net profit for the year ended was Rs. 3,32,648-14-11 as compared with Rs. 3,03,124-10-7 last year. Dividend at 5.5/8 per cent. on the paid up value of Rs. 5 per share has been maintained. Rs. 50,000 have been placed to Reserve Fund against Rs. 25,000 last year and Rs. 25,000 have been placed to the Dividend Equalisation Fund started last year with a similar amount.

The Bank also opened a Safe Deposit Vault in the basement of the East India Cotton Exchange Building, Kalbadevi Road, on 22nd April. This Safe Deposit Vault has been specially constructed according to the latest methods of construction of such vaults and is one of the biggest and strongest vaults.

THE OMINOUS SILENCE

(Continued from Page 6)

if Britain can successfully convince Herr Hitler that a pact with Russia will cripple his aims, Britain might desist from signing the pact. Or alternatively might sign a pact binding only in event of war. Which means in plain language: "I don't want you to think I am going to meet you socially or that I will call you to dinner. Only if there is a war, we will fight against the same common enemy." In other words, Britain will bind itself to a military pact with Russia, leaving itself free to call European Economic Conference later, from which Soviet Russia will be excluded. This is from all accounts, Britain's game. Whether Soviet Russia will fall for it, is a different matter. The Soviets are as keen, as Britain is not on having a finger in the European pie. Russia wants to take this opportunity of bringing the communist influence to bear in Europe and Britain is more afraid of communism establishing itself in Europe than it is of Fascism.

Yet these are only deductions made from a silence. If lips could only speak!

Birthday Parade In London

LONDON, June 8.

The King's birthday was officially celebrated in London with centuries old ceremony of the Trooping of the Colour on the Horse Guards' Parade.

The Duke of Gloucester in the uniform of Colonel of the Scots Guards functioned in King's absence. The Duke of Kent was accompanied his brother. A buzz of excitement was caused by the arrival of Queen Mary, who was greeted with exceptional warmth of affection by everybody.—Reuter.

FRENCH C-in-C ATTENDED BIRTHDAY PARADE.

Over 1,500 officers and men of the brigade of guards were on parade or otherwise participated in the wonderful pageantry in which the traditional movements were carried out with astonishing precision the impressive accompaniment of slow and quick march music played by massed bands of the Guard regiments.

Little Princess Margaret Rose accompanied Queen Mary. Princess Elizabeth was absent owing to a slight cold. Her Majesty with other Royalties and Gen. Gamelin, French Commander-in-Chief, watched the glittering military cavalcade from the balcony.—Reuter.

"RADIO PILLOW"

New Device For Hospital Patients

HOBAT, (By Mail.) The "radio pillow" is the latest local invention to lessen tedium for hospital patients.

Obviating the need for headphones, the pillow is of sponge rubber into which the sound reproducer has been built. It operates when the patient's head rests on it, says Austral News.

Autonomous Audit Profession

Improving Professional Morale

The recent announcement by the Government of India calling for nominations for election to the Indian Accountancy Board is the first step towards future autonomous audit profession.

The Board will consist of 20 members of whom 12 will be elected, one nominated by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, one by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, Bombay, and four by Government. The Secretary, Commerce Department, who will also be ex-officio Chairman, and the Auditor-General of India, will represent the Government of India.

It will be recalled that the Indian Accountancy Board was established as a scheme under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, so that the audit of the companies registered under the said Act could be made by well qualified persons. The first Board was brought into existence in 1932 and the second in 1935. Both were wholly nominated bodies. But the policy of the Government of India was to bring into existence an institution to keep in check the harmful tendencies and at the same time to promote the interests of the profession more or less on the lines of the Bar Councils and other bodies controlling various other professions in other countries. A tentative scheme for the introduction of elective principle into the Accountancy Board was circulated to all the Chambers of Commerce, various Societies of Registered Accountants in India and the Provincial Governments for eliciting opinion.

On the basis of several criticisms and recommendations, rules were drafted and published for comments. The final scheme which has come out of this is being put into practice in the election of the next Board. The election will take place on June 19, 1939, by ballot; all Registered Accountants enrolled on the Register of Accountants on or before July 1, 1938, can vote but the nomination for election to the Accountancy Board are limited to Approved Accountants only, who are authorised to train articled clerks under the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 1932. The nominations were called for to reach the Commerce Department by May 15, 1939, after which a week was allowed for withdrawals of any names, if so desired. After this ballot papers will issue according to the system of collective voting.

The scheme for the registration and certification of Accountants on an All-India basis came into force on April 1, 1932. The number of persons enrolled on the Register of Accountants stood at 254 at the end of the first year's working. By the end of 1938-39 it had increased to 705. Originally all practising Accountants who were entitled immediately before the commencement of the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act, 1930 (XIX of 1930) by reason of certificate granted by Provincial Governments or declaration made by the Governor-General in Council, to be appointed and to act as auditors of companies throughout British India, were entitled, on payment of the necessary fees, to be enrolled on the Register. Future enrolment was, however, restricted to persons who had attained the age of 21 and had satisfied the tests prescribed in part II of the Auditor's Certificates Rules.

Fourteen Accountants were approved during 1938-39 by the Central Government for the purpose of taking in articled clerks. The total number of Approved Accountants stood at 136 at the end of the year and the number of articled clerks who were receiving training during that period, at 270.

A definite improvement in the position of the profession has been noticeable since the establishment of the Accountancy Board. Its functions are to advise the Central Government in all matters relating to the working of the scheme for the registration and certification of Accountants and to assist in maintaining the standard of qualification and conduct of persons enrolled on the Register.

On receipt of an application form a person to be placed on the List of Approved Accountants, the applicant's standing and work are carefully investigated. The number of articled clerks to be trained by an Approved Accountant is determined by the number of partners who are Registered Accountants and qualified paid assistants employed by him. An Approved Accountant working without partners and paid assistants is allowed to employ not more than three articled clerks at one time.

During the year 1938-39 two institutions were recognised for imparting theoretical training to apprentices and the name of one institution was removed from the list of such institutions for non-payment of the annual fee. The total number of these institutions stands at 11.

The annual examinations under the Auditor's Certificates Rules, 1932, were held in April 1938. At the First Examination 144 candidates appeared, 65 successfully; in the Final Examination there were 77 candidates, only 8 were successful. In 1938-39, 22 persons were removed from the Register of Accountants, 7 for non-payment of fees, 12 at their own request and 3 due to death. During the year under review, 12 complaints of breaches of professional propriety were received and investigated.

Indian's Fate In London Love Drama

Put In Police Custody On Charge Of Plotting To Murder Rival

Because another man was walking out with the girl he loved, an Indian tried to employ two men to kill him with a bomb, according to allegations made before Ealing magistrates.

Facing the Court was 27-year-old Hari Bhajan Dass, of Hartington-road, Chiswick, accused of "soliciting, encouraging, and endeavouring to persuade Caleb Green and Percy Summers to murder Herbert Edward Victor Finch." Mr. Summers is a detective-inspector.

Described as a British subject of independent means, Dass was committed for trial at the Old Bailey. Pleading not guilty, he reserved his defence.

Dass, a slim, short man of swarthy appearance, with a mop of fuzzy hair, and wearing glasses, listened intently while Mr. E. Clayton put forward the prosecution's allegations.

Mr. Clayton told the Court that on March 3 Dass put this advertisement in a West London paper:—

"Wanted, a clever man, with car if possible, to act as detective. One hour's job for a very clever person."

Caleb Green answered it, and on April 22 Dass called on him and said the job was very risky and likely to entail some danger.

Dass, counsel continued, stated that a man was carrying on with his friend's wife, and he wanted him murdered. He discussed the best way to dispose of the man, and asked Green whether he knew anything about bombs. Green, who replied "Yes," was then asked if he was a member of the I.R.A., and he said he was not.

INFORMED THE POLICE.

Dass, it was alleged, said the best method would be to put a bomb in the man's garage, so that when he drove in with his car he would be blown to pieces. On no account must the man be shot.

Dass asked Green to get a friend to help him. A meeting was arranged for April 30. Meantime, Green informed the police.

An arrangement was made for Det.-insp. Percy Summers to act the part of the friend, and they met Dass on Ealing Common on April 30.

Dass said the man had to be killed by May 4. Green was to receive £50 down and more later.

Dass, who was in a car, gave them a description of the man, and said his address was Woodlands, Charville-lane, Hillingdon Green, Uxbridge. His motor-car number and a diagram of the best way to get to the house were also given.

It was arranged that Summers should go down to see the "lay of the land." After discussion as to the bombing, another meeting was arranged for May 2.

"It was learned later that the reason Dass wanted this man murdered was that they were both in love with the same girl—a Miss Landgraf," commented Mr. Clayton.

"Until Mr. Finch—the man he wanted murdered—arrived on the scene, Dass was on friendly terms with her. Finch, according to a statement he made, met Miss Landgraf in July, 1938, when Dass had gone back to India.

WOULD NOT GIVE HER UP.

"When he returned Dass realised that Finch was going out with the girl, and got in touch with him. At an interview he tried all possible ways to prevent Finch seeing her again.

"On one occasion apparently he followed Finch in his car along the Great West Road.

"Finch would not give up seeing the girl, and that was the reason Dass wanted to get rid of him in this way."

Mr. Clayton observed in conclusion that at the interview arranged for May 2 Insp. Summers told Dass he was a police officer and arrested him.

DETECTIVE ON HIS POSE.

Caleb Green, an engineer living in Mill Hill-road, Acton, then entered the witness-box and informed the magistrates that Dass told him that Finch, to whom he referred as "the mechanic," lived in a lonely house in the country and went home at the same time every night in his car.

He told him he must be "absolutely certain about the job and make no mistakes." Witness told Dass that the bomb to be used would be made of nitro-glycerine and would leave no trace.

In cross-examination by Mr. Reginald Johnson for Dass, Green stated he had never been a detective. He denied Dass said he wanted him to trace a certain man, which would take about 1½ hours.

He was by himself when bombs were first mentioned by Dass, and though he thought the man was dangerous, he was not afraid of him.

Det.-insp. Summers gave evidence that Dass told him at the interview on April 30, "He (Finch) goes home about six o'clock each evening and then goes out with my friends's wife.

"THIS RIDICULOUS STORY."

"You must not do anything till Thursday. My friend must be out of the country and I shall go as well.

"There will be a big inquiry and it will be in all the papers. He will be questioned and his wife will suspect him, but if he is not here when it happens it will be all right. You will be paid in coin—no cheques or notes. You must trust me and I must trust you."

Replying to Mr. Johnson, Insp. Summers declared that he really considered Dass to be dangerous on April 30.

Mr. Johnson: Why did you not take his name and address then?—I was posing as a conspirator and it would hardly have done.

Mr. Johnson: When you heard what I am going to call this ridiculous story, did you not think he should have been placed under medical observation?—No. I never questioned his sanity.

Did you not want to laugh at times at some of the things he was saying?—By no means.

THREATS DENIED.

Mechanic at a garage in Byfleet-road, Addlestone, Herbert Edward Victor Finch, of Woodlands, Charville-lane, Hillingdon Green, told the Court that he had been walking out with Miss Landgraf since last July. About the end of August Dass told him she was his wife, and asked him to leave her alone.

"He told me all sorts of stories about her, and then went away," added Finch. "I spoke to Miss Landgraf, and, in consequence of what she said, I went on seeing her."

Dass called on him again in September about the same matter, and he had not seen him since.

Questioned by Mr. Johnson, Finch remarked that Dass had not threatened him directly.

It is a fact, is it not, that he had been living with this young woman for a considerable period?—Yes.

Were you seeing Miss Landgraf during the same period as Dass?—That is right.

From September until to-day you have not been afraid of Dass, have you?—I have been.

What have you done about it?—Nothing.

When Dass was sent for trial, his counsel declared that a suggestion that Dass had threatened witnesses was disputed. He was willing to give an undertaking not to approach any of the witnesses.

The magistrates refused to grant Dass bail.

BIG ORDERS FROM ENGLAND FOR AIR RAID SHELTERS

SYDNEY, (By Mail.) Big orders have been placed in New South Wales, on behalf of the British Government, for steel plates and iron sheets which are to be used in the construction of air raid shelters in England.

According to reports received more than 50,000 tons of steel plates have been ordered, and more than 10,000 tons of glavanised iron sheets. This is a new development in the industrial history of Australia. Although shipments of iron and steel have been made to New Zealand and other Pacific countries in recent years, this is the first time that any export of note has been made to Europe.—"Austral News."

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market advanced on trade and foreign buying in nears. Selling chiefly liquidation and moderate hedge selling.

Messrs. Bishwambhar al Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Cotton: Recent rise due receding fears export subsidy situation still uncertain advise prot-taking on longs

Wall Street: Selling more reserved favour conservative purchases.

Wheat: Resisting declines despite favourable U. S. A. Canadian weather.

Metals: Expect further improvement.

New York: Rumours continuation Government loan peg 8.36 middling on new crop together with tight spot situation favour higher prices weather less favourable suggest straddling.

Supported by good trade buying Bombay reported free buyers distant months good business in drygoods weekly weather report unfavourable.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 7

July	9.21
October	8.35
December	8.14
January	8.07
March	7.99
May	7.97
Middling Spot	9.91
	nominal

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 7

July	9.29
October	8.45
December	8.25
Middling Spot	9.50

NEW YORK

New York, June 7

11 A.M. RANGES—

July	9.18 9.15
October	8.31 8.31
December	8.09 8.19

NOON CALL—

July	9.16
October	8.29
December	8.9-

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 7

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	3,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's exports to the Continent	nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 7

June	5.26
July	5.10
August	4.92
September	4.83
October	4.73
November	4.62
December	4.61
January	4.60
February	4.60
March	4.61
April	4.62
May	4.63
June	4.63
Middling Spot	5.72
	10-12 a.m. quotations
July	5.12
October	4.67

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 7

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	74
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	86 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	68 7/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	95 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	95 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	108
Victory Bonds	10 75/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Rec	86
National Bank of India	31

LONDON SILVER

London, June 7

Spot	19 15/16
Forward	19 3/4

LONDON GOLD

London, June 7

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-8-4

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 7

T T London on:—	
New York	4.68.51
Paris	176.3
Berlin	11.68 1/2
Madrid	42.25
Montreal	4.69 1/16
Amsterdam	8.79 5/8
Brussels	27.52 1/4
Milan	23.10
Berne	20.75 7/8

LONDON SEEDS

London, June 7

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. per ton June sellers	12-3-9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. per ton June paid and sellers	13-2-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton June sellers	13-12-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull Contc.i.f. per ton June July sellers	12-13-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. per ton June July sellers	11-15-0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 7

Rosario Santa Fe June sellers	20/6
Barletta Russo June sellers	23
South Australian June sellers	23/6

LINSEED OILS

London, June 7

Linseed oil naked London per cwt June sellers	25/4 1/2
Linseed oil naked London per cwt July Aug sellers	25/4 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 7

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	8 3/8

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, June 7

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality Unchanged

BETTER FEELING IN YARN MARKET

Speculative Octivity In Mercerised Yarn

Bombay, June 7.

A slightly better feeling has prevailed in our market during the whole past week probably due to some further improvement in demand for coarse counts particularly for 10 1/2s and 12 1/2s from Hongkong and other far Eastern markets. It is reported that about 500 to 600 bales have been purchased by exporters for these markets in counts such as 10 1/2s and 12 1/2s and have paid slightly higher prices than before. It is further reported that the local mills have been quoting about Re. 0-0-3 more per lb. for these counts for forward delivery owing to recent improvement in cotton although no fresh sales have been so far possible on account of these higher quotations. Besides, stocks with the mills have been limited in coarse counts and therefore some signs of improvement have been visible in counts such as 10 1/2s and 12 1/2s. As regards other counts such as 20 1/2s and finer counts, there has been yet no improvement on account of the absence of satisfactory demand from consuming centres in India as well as from export markets and prices have remained practically unchanged but the undertone has been very steady and feeling is slightly better alround. On the whole however, the outlook remains rather more hopeful and if cotton prices continue very steady or show some further improvement, prices of yarns are likely to show some further improvement at least in the next few days.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester yarns do not show any signs of improvement as yet, on account of the wide disparity in prices in the local market and much higher quotations by the Manchester Spinners.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI

After some decline in prices of both Japanese and Shanghai yarns during the earlier part of the week, market has improved to some extent and prices have recorded an advance to an extent of Rs. 0-0-3 per lb al-round with a better undertone at the close. As regards Mercerised yarns, speculative activity has increased further and turnover is reported to have shown substantial improvement. As regards Grey, Single and two-fold cotton yarns, enquiries have increased particularly in 2/60s where there has been an improvement to the extent of Rs. 0-0-6 per lb. during the week on account of the shortage of stocks and higher prices quoted by Japanese Spinners. Fresh forward business with Shanghai and Japan is very small probably due to higher replacing costs. As regards Shanghai yarns prices are considerably higher and no business has been possible during the week. Exchange has remained unchanged.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Italian Syndicate Official prices have remained unchanged during the week. Demand for low grade yarns both in Bright and Dull lustred continues to remain satisfactory as before particularly from Northern markets. Although recently arrivals have increased prices have remained more or less unchanged with a quiet undertone at the close. As regards superior grade yarns such as B qualities, demand from the art silk mills has fallen off on account of fears of labour strike in the next few days and it is reported that several local mills are offering to sell their stocks as well as goods to arrive both in Italian as well as Japanese qualities just with a view to evade overstocks in case labour trouble is experienced as feared. The future outlook remains uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., has substantially improved during the week under review and prices have shown further advance to the extent of about Rs. 2 per bale in 10 1/2s where enquiries have increased owing to better demand from overseas markets. Dealers have been taking more and more interest in the Exchange and prices have been showing a tendency to advance further in the course of the next few days provided cotton prices show some improvement. Future tendency is somewhat more hopeful.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight ended 31st May 1939:—

LIABILITIES:—

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs.	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	Rs.	80,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Bank and Agents, Bills Payable etc.	Rs.	33,19,27,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	4,27,18,000
	Rs.	39,94,45,000

ASSETS:—

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government and Other Authorised Securities	Rs	9,13,67,000
Loans on Government and Other Authorised Securities	Rs	5,05,61,000
Bills Discounted	Rs	2,13,40,000
Lands and Buildings	Rs	1,17,28,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	Rs.	3,05,36,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.	Rs.	19,39,13,000
	Rs.	39,94,45,000

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 41 3/1
Broach J/A Liverpool July Rs. 46 1/2
Broach A/M New York October Rs. 26
Broach A/M Liverpool October Rs. 29
Broach A/M 1940 New York May Rs. 29 1/2
Broach A/M Liverpol May Rs. 37
New York Liverpool: July 76 October 88 December 89 January 1.07 March -.02 May 1.11

JAVA SUGAR DULL

Decline In Indian Sugar Prices

Bombay, June 7

Java sugar: During the week under review, local market for ready Java sugar continued to remain dull and depressed with a further sharp decline of about 10 annas per cwt. owing to heavy pressure of sales by outsiders especially for arrivals at much lower rates. As a result of big decline in price of ready and arrivals coupled with unfavourable reports from foreign markets there was a further decline of 9, 7 1/2 and 4 1/2 annas per cwt. in May, June/July and September respectively with a weak undertone at the close. Owing to the unexpected fall of over Rs. 2 in ready and near positions from the highest touched by the end of April resulting in heavy losses there was at the moment a good deal of nervousness amongst holders and the general opinion amongst them is that in view of the big disparity with Java market, the prices ruling at present will improve as soon as liquidation is over. Java market has in the meantime remained steady and no fresh business is reported for India owing to increased disparity between Java and the local prices. Locally there was a good deal of turnover between dealers and outsiders but at the close there was lack of buying interest owing to uncertainty as to future course of the market.

INDIAN SUGAR

Market for Indian sugar has remained dull owing to heavy decline in Java. There was no interest in forward. Both Cawnpore and Calcutta markets were reported dull with a decline of about 8 annas owing to unfavourable reports from Bombay regarding Java sugar. Stocks of Indian sugar were estimated at about 2,600 bags

FOREIGN MARKETS

On the New York Terminal market, there was a decline of 7, 3 1/2 and 4 1/2 points in July, September and December respectively. On the London Terminal market, there was a decline of 2, 1 3/4 and 1 3/4d. in August, December and March respectively. Java market was reported quiet with a decline of about 4 to 6d. per cwt. for June/August in second hand market. No business was reported for September onwards as prices ruling in India were much lower. As regards present position of Java market we have received the following interesting report dated 31-5-39 from one of our Java friends:—

"Out of the 1939 crop which has just begun to come in about 4,00,000 tons has already been sold and with about 5,25,000 tons required for local consumption balance available until May June 1940 is only about 4,50,000 tons of which by far larger portion is Browns. Sales effected for shipment during the third quota year total rather more than 4,00,000 tons. Total bookings of Java India Conference Lines to British India and Ceylon at the moment are in round figures:—

May 48000 June 50000 July 40000
Aug. 50000 Sept 95000 Oct. 10000
making together about 300,000 tons.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There was a heavy fall of 8 annas per cwt. in Java sugar owing to untavourable reports from Bombay. As regards Indian sugar, markets were easier owing to fall in price of Java suar.

GENERAL

Ready prices for Java sugar are likely to be maintained at the present level but as regards further trend of the market, situation is rather uncertain and will depend on reports from foreign markets in the course of the next few days. We are however of the opinion that the present heavy decline discounts most of the bearish factors and prices may improve in the long run unless there is any important change in foreign markets.

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India. (Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States):—

(In bales of 400 lbs. net).

CONSUMPTION

British India during April 1939 198,896; during April 1938 203,652; since 1st September 1938 1,721,817; during the corresponding period last year 1,612,740.

Indian States during April 1939 46,023; during April 1938 47,486; since 1st September 1938 363,628; during the corresponding period last year 368,943.

Total—India during April 1939 244,919; during April 1938 251,138; since 1st September 1938 2,085,445; during the corresponding period last year 1,981,683.

Dut to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive totals shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive totals published in the preceding month.

U. K. METAL CONSUMPTION

The British Metal Corporation has published its usual quarterly metal consumption figures for the United Kingdom. These compared with the preceding quarter and the corresponding quarter of last year, are set out in the following table:—

(In long tons.)

	March quarter 1938.	December quarter 1938	March quarter 1939
Copper	67,000	62,000	61,000
Tin	5,100	4,800	5,000
Lead	85,000	86,000	84,000
Spelter	44,000	47,000	50,000

With the exception of spelter the recent trend of consumption was discouraging, despite the large armament requirements. The rise in spelter, on the other hand, is the direct result of the increased A.R.P. activities, which have raised the demand for galvanised productions, and in particular for galvanised sheets, by leaps and bounds. Whether the latter demand will continue on the same level as in recent months remains to be seen. At any rate, it is obvious that the base-metal markets on the whole have to benefit more from an improvement in the general industrial activity than from the maintenance of the armament race.

DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES

Absence Of Confidence

(From Our Correspondent)

HAPUR, June 5

The following is the review for the week ended June 3, 1939:—

After a great landslide in prices witnessed last week, the wheat markets developed quiet to steady conditions during the period under report. Owing to naturity of Jeth delivery, the U. P. markets were mostly quiet with a limited turnover. At the opening, the prices were generally quiet but subsequently profiteering came in and the markets recorded a slight improvement; again there was dullness and the easiness but the closing was, however, steady. Anyhow, the week reviewed has been wholly uninteresting. The general feeling is neither bullish nor bearish but it is regarded in trading circles that the prices would, for the time to come, move narrowly both ways and the resultant fluctuations would be colourless and insignificant. Under the circumstances, open trading does not seem fruitful. The early quietness and easiness were attributable to lack of any stimulus from overseas and absence of confidence amongst the Bazar operators. It has now been the fashion that every bulge should be responded by strong selling from the bears party in order to collapse the prices. The other party, or the bulls, however, did their best to check the decline but their attempts proved almost abortive. Hapur Bhadon rates which opened at Rs. 2-11 3/4 finally closed at Rs. 2-11 1 1/2 Chandausi closed at Rs. 3-9-0. In both these centres the Jeth delivery was settled at Rs. 2-10-3 and 3-7-3 respectively, while the highest and the lowest were touched at Rs. 2-11-5 1/4 and Rs. 2-10-6 3/4 at Hapur and at Rs. 3-9-9 and Rs. 3-8-10 1/2 respectively at Chandausi. Amritsar closed at Rs. 2-7-1 1/2 for Har; Lyallpur at 2-5-1 1/2 Karachi which touched the highest and the lowest at Rs. 23-14-6 and 23-7-9, closed at Rs. 23-11-0 for July.

C. P. AND BERAR CROP

The wheat crop of the Central Provinces and Berar is reported to be 3,354,383 acres which is nearly equal to the actual area, 3,357,358 acres of last year but falls short of the quinquennial and decennial averages by one and two per cent respectively. The provincial outturn works out to 78 per cent of the normal as against 81 per cent. in the previous year; expressed in tons the yield is 366,900 tons against the actual yield of 672,800 tons of last year. The weather has generally been hot and dry coupled with storms. Light rain fell in most parts of the Punjab. Conditions of the standing crops are average to good on irrigated and below average to average on unirrigated areas. Threshing of spring crops continues. Yield is generally normal on irrigated while below normal on unirrigated lands. Sowing of autumn crops continues.

FOREIGN MARKETS

In the international wheat markets buying interest has been slow in developing and during the early part of the period, very few bids were circulating. At mid-week, however, Argentina, shippers brought about a change in conditions with attractive lower offers and several cargoes were taken at down to 20/10 1/2 for late May and early June loadings and compares with sales at around 20/9 at the end of last month and offers at 21/9 at the beginning of the year. Considering the abundant supply which had been available from Argentina the downward movement in prices has been surprisingly small. At one time it seemed that a heavy decline in values could not be avoided, but the extensive purchases on U.K. and Continental account in recent months have done much to relieve the pressure, while Australia was rendered a less effective competitor by the active and persistent demand from the Far East. Official information for some months past, but the trade was under no misapprehensions as to the volume of approximate supplies to come forward It can therefore be said that the official third forecast recently issued in which the indicated production had been increased by a couple of million quarters came as no surprise and at 42,000,000 qrs. compares with the final outturn last year of 23,138,000 qrs. and 31,197,000 qrs. in 1936-37. The record crop was in 1928-29, when 43,700,000 qrs. were harvested.

CANADA CROP

In Canada crop prospects in the main were satisfactory, although there were alternative reports of dry and showery weather. According to a report, seeding has been practically finished and in the Prairie Provinces, 24,611,000 acres have so far been sown, compared with 24,496,000 acres finally returned last year, the latter producing 326,000,000 bushels. The report goes on to say that on present conditions a total Canadian crop of 417,000,000 bushels is in prospect as against 350,000,000 bushels harvested a year ago.

WORLD'S SURPLUS.

The following tabular statement shows our estimate of the World's surplus and the requirements of importing countries for the cereal year 1938-39:—

(In thousand quarters).

Estimated World's surplus.

America	32,000
Canada	31,000
Australia	11,000
Argentina	29,000
Danube, India, North Africa, etc.	14,000
Russia	5,000
Carryover at the end of year	30,000
Total	152,000
Less reserves retained by U.S.A. Govt. and Canada	33,000
Grand Total	119,000

Estimated World's requirements.

United Kingdom	28,000
France	1,000
Belgium	5,000
Holland	3,000
Germany	4,000
Italy	3,000
Austria	1,000
Spain, Portugal	2,000
Greece, etc	8,000
Total European	56,000
Total Non-European	17,000
Grand Total	72,000

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The following notifications appear in Thursday's Government Gazette:—

Mr. R. W. H. Davies, I.C.S. (Bombay), is appointed to be Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India and Gujarat States with effect from the afternoon of the 9th May 1939.

The services of Mr. D. R. Norman, I.C.S., late Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India and Gujarat States, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th May 1939.

The services of Mr. C. B. B. Clee, Secretary to Government, Finance Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr T. B. Shanbhag, Officiating Assistant Judge and Assistant sessions Judge East Khandesh, to officiate as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. M. B. Honavar.

Mr. M. B. Honavar, Officiating Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Satara is to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Belgaum, vice Mr. M. C. Kaveeshwar, transferred.

Mr. S. N. Moos, I.E.S., to be Deputy Director of Public Instruction with effect from 1st June 1939 relieving Mr. B. N. Seal.

Mr. B N. Seal, I.E.S., on relief by Mr. Moos is to officiate as Principal of the Secondary Training College, Bombay, vice Mr. H. V. Hampton on deputation.

Mr. R. P. Patwardhan, I.E.S., on Special Duty in connection with the Deccan College Research Institute, Poona, is to officiate as Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay, vice Mr. G. B. Jathar, I.E.S., proceeded on leave.

Mr. S. Garvin, I.C.S., a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and is invested with the additional power, to make order as to first offenders—section 562.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER FOR BALLOONS

The American Naval authorities have asked the United States National Bureau of Standards for an expert's opinion on the merits of synthetic rubber for use in balloons. The examination of the American type of synthetic rubber has yielded the interesting result that the material is far less permeable than natural rubber, though, of course, mixture with textile fibre tends to increase the permeability. Paraffin-wax and toluol are recommended as suitable for making balloons of synthetic rubber less permeable.

GROUNDNUTS—NEW MATERIAL

While synthetic oils enter some of the markets previously monopolised by vegetable oils, great efforts have recently been made to find new outlets for oil kernels and seeds. Groundnut oil has been subjected to comparative tests for use in motor engines, and it has been found that the material may be useful, if not alone, at least in mixtures with other oils. It has also been reported that a fibre which resembles wool in its appearance can be made from groundnut protein.

DUTCH TIN FUSION

The Amalgamation of the Banka Tin Syndicate and the Billiton My., which had been out of the news since the end of 1937, has returned to the limelight in the last few days. The Dutch Government has now issued a memorandum on the Dutch Second Chamber's objections against the merger, which were raised late in 1937, and tries to meet these objections by certain revisions of the suggested agreement between the two companies. The Dutch Colonial Secretary has recommended the acceptance of the revised merger proposal, and it is believed likely that the necessary legislation will be completed within the next few months.

BRITISH METALS QUIETER

The leading base-metal markets have turned quieter this week. The general showed little change and also the daily turnovers have fallen to low levels. Even tin has followed the general trend, and has settled down for the time being around £225 per ton In view of the uncertain international outlook "peace" consumers appear to have completed their stocks. The armament industry buys regularly, but its purchases are not large enough to counterbalance the effects of the low "peace" demand. Moreover, the various European Governments appear to have completed their war preparations, so that also the demand for the accumulation of emergency stocks has slowed down. The outstanding events of the week were the renewed tin requirements of the international (and particularly Welsh) tinplate industry as a result of the boarding demand for tinned States copper price from 10.25 cents to 10 cents per pound. The latter step was taken to preserve the interest of United States consumers in new purchases and thus means a bull point rather than a bear factor for the London copper market. These two events, however, are not decisive enough to alter the basic position of metal markets on the whole, and so the current quietness is likely to continue.

ON FEELING WELL

That 'the average person's standards of health are extremely low', was a point put forward recently by a Woman Doctor (National, April 14). She continued: 'What I want to impress on you at the outset of these talks is that you have a right to considerably more than this. You have a right and an obligation to feel positively well.

A very different thing from just not feeling ill. And if you have something actually wrong with you, don't be so reconciled to it that you allow it to extend. There's so much you can do to limit the progress of even well-established ailments, and to prevent them interfering with the normal activities of your life.

Of course, I admit that standards of health must naturally be adapted a little as age advances. And we must all resign ourselves to a gradual reduction of our energies and of our capacity to work and play—but fortunately, with even moderately advancing age, we learn to appreciate the value of rest, so that we are able to enjoy those peaceful relaxations that make the very young impatient: we can do less, but we are, or should be, content to do less.

Let me give you some idea of what you have a right to expect. A state of perfect health carries with it an active sense of well-being. You should not be aware of the body or of its functions—certainly not unpleasantly aware; you should have no apprehensions as to your capacity to undertake ordinary tasks or recreations, and, of course, no reminder of real failing in health, such as aches, pains, coughs and so on.

You should wake readily in the morning refreshed and relaxed, without that heavy reluctance, normal in older children and young adults, but probably indicating late nights, overworked liver, or some other indiscretion in older persons. Then you should have good appetite to meet a good breakfast, and power to contemplate the forthcoming activities of the day with appreciation or, at the least resignation (though there will, of course, be days when material conditions appear so bad that the most perfect health will fail to establish a cheerful attitude of mind).

No discomfort should follow this good breakfast and you should enjoy with the same ready appetite and freedom from discomfort the other meals of the day. In good health, too, the weight remains roughly the same, though there's a natural tendency for most of us to grow a little heavier at, and after, middle life.

A slow and small variation in weight is fully compatible with health, but there should be no sudden or extreme change. Another indication of sound health is the power to withstand infection. This does not mean that a healthy person won't contract pneumonia or appendicitis, but that she should not suffer from constant colds, frequent attacks of tonsilitis, influenza or gastric attacks, and that her recovery from illness should be rapid and complete.

To some of you (I hope not the majority) this may seem an unobtainable standard, but don't be discouraged in your efforts to improve your own health.

There's a vast amount of preventable ill-health, apart from real illness; indeed, to-day the bigger proportion of patients in doctors' waiting rooms and even in hospital out-patients' departments are suffering, not from serious organic disease, but from the symptoms of faulty working of their bodies, largely resulting from the disuse of those bodies, and largely preventable.'

Duststorm Passes Over Gujerat

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

A violent dust-storm accompanied by rain—the first fall of the season—passed over Gujerat at midnight last night. Reports of trees uprooted and roofs blown off are received from a number of places. Three lives are reported to have been lost in three different villages.—A. P.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BOMBAY DECCAN

POONA, June 8.

The monsoon is active in Malabar, Bombay Deccan and extends temporarily into west Central India, west Central Provinces and north Hyderabad.

A western disturbance is affecting the north-west frontier. Observations from many stations in north-west India are wanting. Rainfall was nearly general in Konkan and Malabar and local in United Provinces Hills, west Central India, Berar, west Central Provinces, east and north Punjab Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few falls occurred in east Central Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and South Hyderabad. Day temperatures were markedly below normal in the Punjab, west United Provinces and east Rajputana.

The chief amounts of rainfall were:—Khandalla two; Chittagong, Aurangabad and Cochin one and half, Cuttack, Mangalore and Calicut one; Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar and Marmagao three quarters of an inch; Nagpur, Mercara and Trivandrum half: Port Blair, Silchar, Shillong, Neemuch, Indore Deoni, Mussoorie, Ahmedabad, Simla, Dharampur Dalhousie and Mount Abu quarter of an inch.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 8-6-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.635 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 77.7 degrees 1.4 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.7 degrees (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.S.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 229 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10.

Rain in 24 hours 0.03 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.10 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 0.11 inches.

Weather Remark:—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 8-6-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.92 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.71 inches.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 8.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station.	Temperature. Max	Min.	Rainfall. Last 24 Hours.	Total Since 1st June	Difference to normal.
Agra	98	80	—	—	—
Amraoti	101	74	0.1	0.1	—0.9
Akola	102	75	T	—	—0.8
Ahmedabad	101	72	0.3	0.3	+0.2
Ajmer	94	76	—	0.1	—
Ahmednagar	88	72	0.8	1.4	—0.1
Ambala	94	77	—	—	—
Bareilly	95	77	—	0.1	—0.3
Bombay	89	78	T	0.1	—2.5
Bangalore	84	68	—	0.1	—1.1
Bhopal	96	77	—	0.1	—
Baroda	102	73	0.1	0.1	—
Belgaum	83	66	—	2.7	+0.7
Bahawalpur	104	83	—	—	—
Bijapur	89	69	0.1	0.9	—0.3
Bellary	94	77	—	—	—0.6
Bhavnagar	100	82	—	—	—0.4
Chittagong	91	75	1.6	2.7	—1.7
Cuttack	108	73	1.1	1.2	—
Calicut	81	73	1.1	10.3	+2.2
Colombo	86	76	T	1.3	—1.7
Cocanada	106	84	—	—	—0.6
Cochin	84	74	1.4	11.5	+1.4
Dehra Dun	89	67	0.1	0.3	—0.2
Delhi	98	70	—	—	—0.2
Dehra I. Khan	104	78	—	—	—0.1
Desa	102	78	—	—	—0.1
Dalhousie			0.2	0.3	—0.4
Fort Sandeman	96	73	0.1	0.1	—
Hyderabad (Dn.)	97	78	—	0.2	—1.0
Hyderabad (Sd.)	101	80	—	—	—
Indore	93	72	0.3	0.5	—0.1
Jhansi	101	82	—	0.1	+0.1
Jubbulpore	103	75	0.1	0.2	+0.1
Jacobabad	107	86	—	—	—
Jaipur	95	77	—	0.3	+0.2
Karachi	91	82	—	—	—0.1
Kodaikana	62	54	0.1	1.7	+0.3
Khandwa	100	75	0.1	0.1	—0.5
Ludhiana	89	73	0.1	0.6	+0.5
Lahore	95	79	—	—	—0.1
Lyallpur	96	79	—	0.7	+0.7
Multan	105	84	—	—	—
Mysore	83	69	—	0.1	—1.0
Madras	103	82	—	—	—0.5
Marmagoa	84	74	0.7	3.0	—
Malegoan	91	69	0.2	1.1	+0.1
Mussoorie	70	52	0.3	0.9	+0.5
Mahableshwar	71	61	0.2	1.2	—1.7
Murree	75	57	—	—	—0.6
Mount Abu	83	67	0.2	0.2	+0.1
Masulipatam	103	85	—	—	—1.1
Mangalore	81	73	1.1	5.4	—2.9
Meerut				—	—0.2
Mercara	70	63	0.5	1.4	—3.2
Nagpur	103	74	0.7	0.7	—0.7
Ootacamund	60	52	0.1	3.9	+1.6
Peshawar	101	83	—	—	—0.1
Poona	90	72	—	—	—1.1
Pachmarhi	87	70	—	0.2	—0.3
Port Blair	85	76	0.3	7.7	+1.5
Quetta	95	64	—	—	—
Rawalpindi	100	77	—	—	—0.5
Ratnagiri	84	73	0.7	6.2	+0.5
Rajkot	102	80	—	—	—0.1
Sialkot	98	80	—	—	—0.1
Srinagar	89	58	—	—	—0.3
Sholapur	85	71	0.1	0.8	—0.5
Shillong	76	61	0.3	3.3	—0.5
Simla	64	53	0.3	0.4	—0.4
Surat	95	82	—	—	—0.1
Salem	91	76	—	1.5	+0.4
Trichinopoly	96	79	—	1.9	+1.4
Trivandrum	83	77	0.6	2.8	—1.4
Vizagapatam	91	84	—	—	—1.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1939

Planned Economy For India

State Must Own Key Industries

JAWAHAR ON KARACHI CONGRESS RESOLUTION

No Clash Between Cottage & Large Scale Industries

BOMBAY, June 7.

THE VIEW THAT A FULL PLAN SHOULD BE DRAWN UP APPLYING TO A FREE INDIA AND AT THE SAME TIME INDICATING WHAT SHOULD BE DONE NOW, AND UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS, IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF NATIONAL ACTIVITY, IS EXPRESSED BY PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE, IN A NOTE CIRCULATED TO ITS MEMBERS.

The note 'inter alia' refers to the Karachi resolution on Fundamental Rights that the State shall own or control key industries and services and the plan must proceed on this basis. Even if the State does not own such enterprises it must regulate and control them in the public interest.

LAST CONFERENCE

Following is the full text of the note:—

The first meeting of the National Planning Committee took place five and a half months ago in December last. A questionnaire was drafted at this meeting and this was sent to various Governments, Universities, public bodies, Chambers of Commerce, Trade Unions, firms and individuals. It was hoped that the next meeting of the Committee might take place by the end of March but repeated requests were made by those to whom the questionnaire was issued for an extention of time. These requests were not unreasonable as the questionnaire was a difficult and exhaustive one and required considerable labour if satisfactory answers were to be given. An extension of time was therefore granted and this has led to a delay in our holding our second sessions. I trust the Committee will excuse this delay.

In the resolution of the Conference of Ministers of Industries by which this Committee was appointed, it was laid down that the Committee was to submit its report to the Congress Working Committee and to the All-India National Planning Commission within four months of the commencement of its sitting. That period is already over and we are far from the report stage as yet. We have now received a considerable number of answers to our questionnaire and we have to consider them. We may have to appoint a number of sub-committees to investigate each individual problem separately, and then we have to meet again to consider the reports of these sub-committees. I do not think that at this stage these sub-committees will be required to make very detailed investigations and they should submit their reports within a reasonably short time.

EXTENSION OF NIGHT

I should like the preliminary report of the Planning Committee to be ready for representation to the Congress Working Committee by October next at the latest. This report will of course not embody the full planning scheme in all its details. For this further investigations will be necessary. This might be undertaken by this Committee or by the Planning Commission which it is proposed to set up. In any event it becomes necessary to request the Congress Working Committee to grant us an extension of time, and I would suggest that the 31st October 1939, would be a suitable time limit.

We have been asked to draw up a National Plan for India, or at any rate to indicate the general nature of such a plan, the details of which can be filled in from time to time. Before we formulate such a Plan of national development, which is likely to cover all branches of material and cultural life of the country, we must be clear in our minds about our objective and the basic considerations which should govern such a plan. It is clear that the drawing up of a comprehensive national plan becomes merely an academic exercise, with no relation to reality, unless the Planning authority, or those to whom it is responsible, are in a position to give effect to that Plan. If this authority is powerless or is circumscribed and restricted and its activities limited, it cannot plan.

WANTED POWER

It follows, therefore, that the National Authority which plans must also have full power to give

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 3).

For Free

UNITY THROUGH 'FORWARD BLOC'

Subhas Bose's Reply To Critics

CALCUTTA, June 6.

"The Forward Bloc" is not the creation of one person; its formation is based on the desire of a large number of people", declared Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, addressing the Pabna District Political Conference, which concluded its two-day sitting at Himaitpur late last night.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose presided over the inaugural sitting.

After recapitulating the incidents before and after the Tripuri session of the Congress and the situation leading to his resignation of the Congress Presidentship and the formation of the "Forward Bloc", Mr. Bose answered the criticisms levelled against the 'Bloc.'

He said: "It pains me to find eminent intellectuals in our country repeating "ad nauseam" that a split must be avoided under all circumstances—that unity must be preserved at any cost. But it is time for us to distinguish between a split that divides and weakens and a split that paves the way for synthesis and unity. It is also necessary for us to distinguish between the unity of action and the unity of inaction.

NOT OUTCOME OF RESENTMENT

"I am afraid that if we succumb to the slogan of 'unity at any cost' and fall victims to the idea of avoiding a split under all circumstances we shall stultify ourselves and paralyse our activity. What is worse, we shall unconsciously play the role of a Rightist in spite of all our Leftism. This is actually happening with so many of us to-day.

During the last few days, various criticisms have been hurled against us from different points of view and different angles of vision. We are told in the first place, that we have started the 'Forward Bloc' because we have been driven by a sense of resentment. Nothing is further from the truth. As a matter of fact, in my very first public utterance on the suject in Calcutta, I made it abundantly clear that there was no personal factor behind the birth of the 'Bloc'. I also said that, in spite of all that might happen, I would continue to cherish the highest respect for Mahatma Gandhi's personality. This has been wilfully distorted by many to mean that I have reaffirmed my fullest faith in Gandhian principles and policy.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

"It amuses me to find that they conveniently forget that, if I really had that confidence in all the principles and policy of Gandhiji, I would never have parted company with him and I would never have resigned the Presidentship of the Congress. My resignation is the most convincing proof that we had come to the parting of the ways. But though we have parted company, does that mean that I should give up the respect and regard I have always had for Gandhiji's personality?

"For those who cannot surrender to the uncompromising attitude of the rightist leaders and who cannot accept blindly all that they think or do, there are but two courses open, namely, to resort to inaction or to organise the entire Left on the platform of the "Forward Bloc" and then stand up to the challenge of the Right. When we shall do that we shall demand unity on honourable terms, and we shall get it. That will be real unity—the unity of action which will strengthen and not weaken us and will enhance our fighting capacity.'

CRITICISM OF "FORWARD BLOC"

Biyani's Rejoinder To Nariman

AKOLA, June 7.

The Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Biyani, President of the Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following statement in reply to that of Mr. K F. Nariman:—

"My friend, Mr. K. F. Nariman, has published his statement in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 1st June in reply to the critics of the 'Forward Bloc'. In that reply he mentions me as a pro-Federationist and as a capitalist and replied my opposition on these two grounds. My friend Mr. Nariman has referred to me without knowing fully about me and my views. He thinks I am a capitalist. He is misinformed; I am not a capitalist. I would be glad to exchange places with Mr. Nariman as far as the question of capitalism is concerned. I am not an ally of the capitalists too. I am one of those who believe in the leadership of the Proletariat and I would use all my power with Mr. Nariman to hasten that day.

"He is wrong when he calls me a pro-Federationist. Let me tell him that I am an anti-Federationist to the core. Let a day of our fight against the Federation come and Mr. Nariman will find me to his surprise if not ahead of him, at least in line with him. A word about the merits of his arguments. It is not only pro-Federationist and capitalists who oppose the formation of the 'Forward Bloc'. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is neither a pro-Federationist nor a capitalist and still is not in favour of the formation of the 'Forward Bloc'. I have opposed the formation of the 'Forward Bloc' on principles and I hold my views in spite of Mr. Nariman's reply.

"I hope Mr. Nariman will remove his misunderstanding about me and my views".—United Press.

Chinubhai Lalbhai To Be Prosecuted

Prominent Millowner In Alleged Conspiracy To Import Liquor

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

The Bombay Government has permitted the local Excise Police to conduct the case against well-known millowner Seth Chinubhai Lalbhai and three others under I.P.C. 120-B and Excise Act 34-43 (1) (4) for bringing wine bottles from outside.

It may be recalled here that some days ago the excise police raided Sheth Chinubhai's bungalow and searched out, it is alleged about 200 wine bottles. At the end of a strong enquiry, the police believed that it was an organised conspiracy to bring liquor bottles from outside. As such permission was sought from the Bombay Government to conduct this case which they have got.

Congress Plan To Eradicate Corruption

FAR-REACHING CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

Jawahar And Narendra Deva Append Dissenting Notes: Gag On Minorities

THE Committee appointed by the A. I. C. C. at Calcutta to draw up amendments to the Congress constitution with a view to safeguard the organisation against corruption and bogus membership has completed its labours.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS

Important amendments including addition of several new Articles to the constitution have been suggested. Most far-reaching of these refer to Article V (c) and Article VII (b). The first refers to restrictions on membership of those who are connected with organisations other than the Congress, while the second lays down a new procedure for the election of members to the A. I. C. C.

FEAR OF MISUSE

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Acharya Narendra Deva have taken exception to the amendment suggested to Article V (c) on the ground that it widens the scope of the existing clause and may be misused in regard to class organisations.

ATTACK ON MINORITIES

Acharya Narendra Deva strongly objects to the new procedure of electing A. I. C. C. Members on the ground that "it is liable to be interpreted as an attempt to drive out minorities from the A. I. C. C." and political minorities would be deprived of their right to influence and mould the policy of the Congress. "It has been nobody's case that the present system of election to the A. I. C. C. has led to corruption in the Congress".

BOMBAY, June 7.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, has issued the following to the Press:—

The last session of the Indian National Congress held at Tripuri passed a resolution authorising the All-India Congress Committee to take all steps necessary to see that the working of the Congress machinery is not made difficult by "abuse in the enrolment of members, election, or otherwise." In pursuance of this, the last meeting of the A.I.C.C. held at Calcutta passed a resolution appointing a Constitution subcommittee consisting of the President, Srijuts Jawaharlal Nehru, Pattabhi Seetharamiah, Narendra Deva and J. B. Kripalani, to consider and recommended to the measures for "the purification of the Congress organisation."

The Committee met in Bombay and carried on its deliberations from June 3 to 7, 1939. All the members of the Committee were present. Mahatma Gandhi participated in the deliberations for the first two days, Srijuts Vallabhbhai Patel and Bhulabhai Desai were present by special invitation.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS

The Committee suggested the following changes to be incorporated in the Congress constitution.

Article 2—substitute "will" for "shall" in line 1. Add "Thana, Mandal" after "Taluka" in clause (2) and remove the brackets from Tahsil and sub-division.

Article 3 clause (a) in line two insert "attested by a witness" between "effect" and "end."

Clause (c) In line 1 insert "father's name or husband's name in case of married women" between "name" and "age."

Clause (f) In line 2 substitute "for" for "of" and insert "fee" between "membership" and "shall."

After Article 3 insert the following Articles:—

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP

Article 4—(a) A member of the Congress enrolled as per Art. 3 shall continue to be a member of the Congress until he resigns or is expelled therefrom provided he renews his application and pays on or before August 31 of every subsequent year the annual membership fee of four annas and obtains a certificate of membership. The official receiving such application for renewal and subscription shall make a note to that effect in the register of members.

(b) The names of any member failing to make the application and to pay the annual membership fee within the prescribed time shall be removed from the register of members.

Article 5.—Every District Congress Committee shall maintain a permanent Register of members enrolled for each constituency within the district showing the names and other particulars required by Art. 3 (c) in which shall be noted from year to year the fact whether a renewal application has been made or not and the membership fee paid or not.

Article 4.—Renumber Article 4 as article 6. Omit Clause (b) from it.

Article 5.—Renumber Article 5 as Article 7. Clause (a) add at the end of the clause the following words:

"and only on production of his certificate of membership."

QUALIFICATION TO BE DELEGATE

Insert between clause (b) and clause (c)—

"(c) No member even if he

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3).

Acting Governor Of Burma

RANGOON, June 7.

Sir Walter and Lady Booth Gravely are arriving in Rangoon on July 1 by s.s. "Staffordshire."

Sir Walter is Counsellor to His Excellency Archibald Cochrane, and will act as the Governor of Burma when His Excellency proceeds on four months' leave on June 11.—United Press.

Orissa Premier To Meet Congress President

SHILLONG, June 8.

The Hon. Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier, accompanied by the Hon Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Revenue and Finance Minister, left to-day for Calcutta to continue his talks with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, who is arriving at Calcutta to-morrow.

The General Manager of the Assam Oil Company is also likely to meet Dr. Rajendra Prasad in Calcutta.—United Press.

'Forward Bloc' Journal In Punjab

LAHORE, June 6.

A Punjabi nationalist illustrated weekly to be known as "Punjabi Sher" will be published from Lahore shortly. The journal will advocate the cause of Kisans and will support the Forward Bloc of Mr. Subhas Bose.—United Press.

CHARLIE CHAN

MR. HEDRIN! THE ORE WE'VE BEEN BRINGING UP IS WORTHLESS!
I KNOW HOW WORRIED YOU'VE BEEN AND I'VE HELD OFF TELLING YOU ABOUT IT AS LONG AS I COULD! THE VEIN HAS PETERED OUT!
PETERED OUT? I CAN'T BELIEVE IT!
AT THIS TIME! ON TOP OF EVERYTHING ELSE—FOR THIS TO HAPPEN!
BUT THAT MINE ISN'T WORKED OUT YET! WE'LL NEED CAPITAL—BUT WE'RE NOT THROUGH! I'LL GO TO SEE SNEED AT THE BANK RIGHT AWAY! I'LL ASK HIM FOR ANOTHER LOAN!
Alfred Andriola
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